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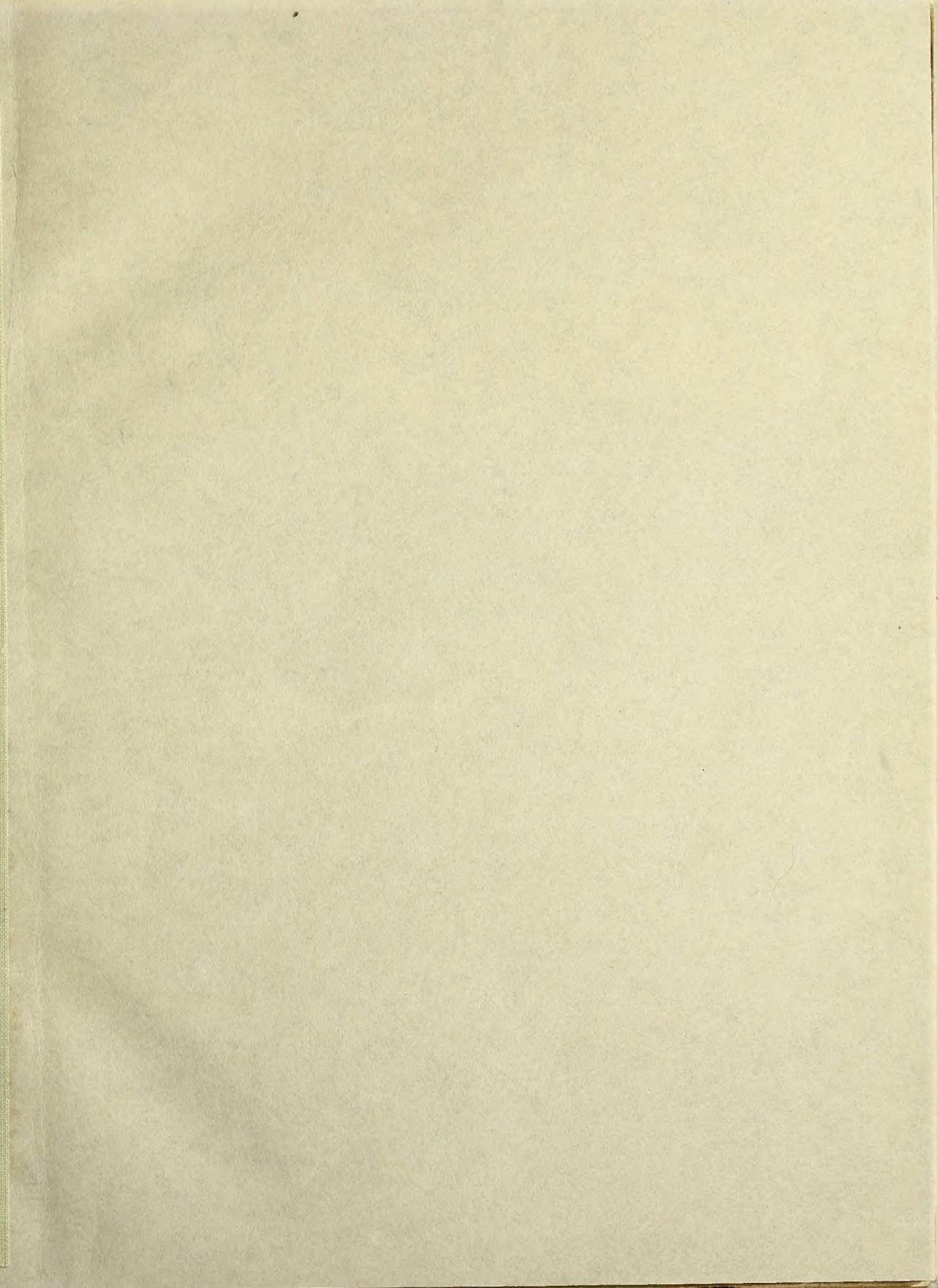
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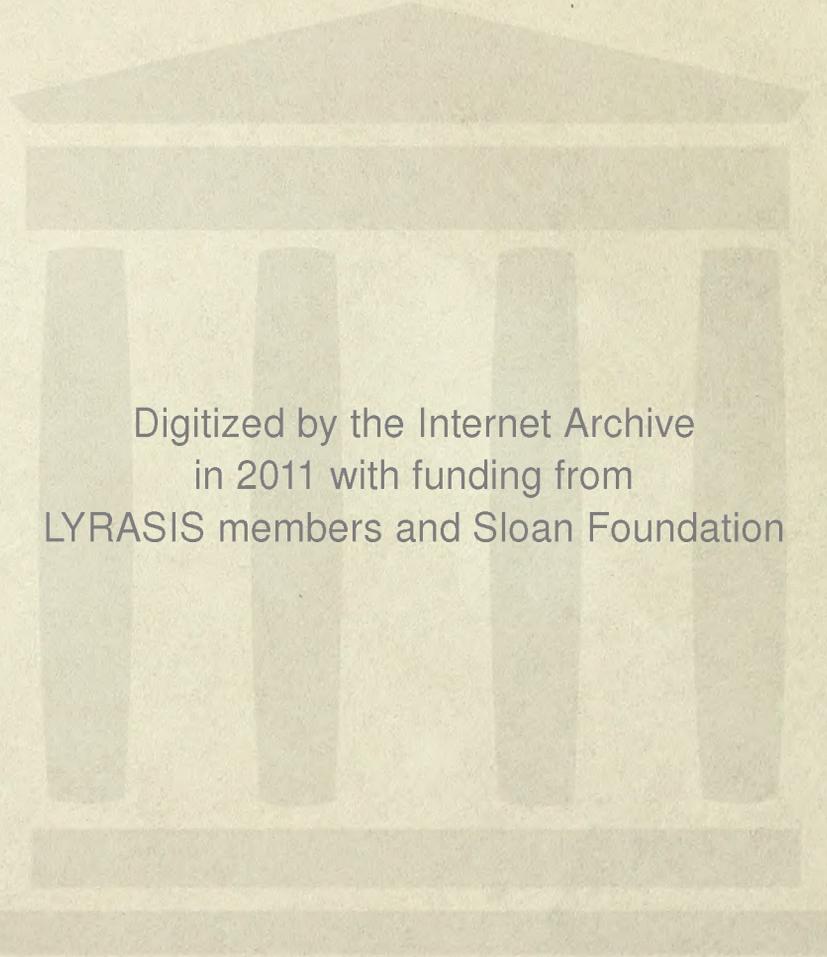
NORTH CAROLINA SUPPLEMENT, TARR AND  
MCMURRY'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES

By

Collier Cobb







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TARR AND McMURRY'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES

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# NORTH CAROLINA SUPPLEMENT

BY

COLLIER COBB

PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1916

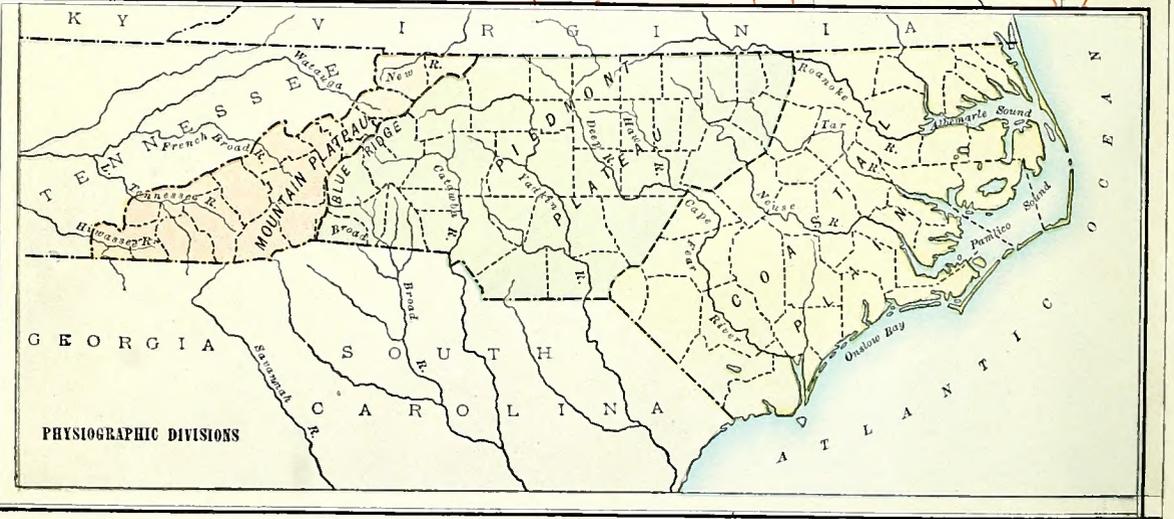
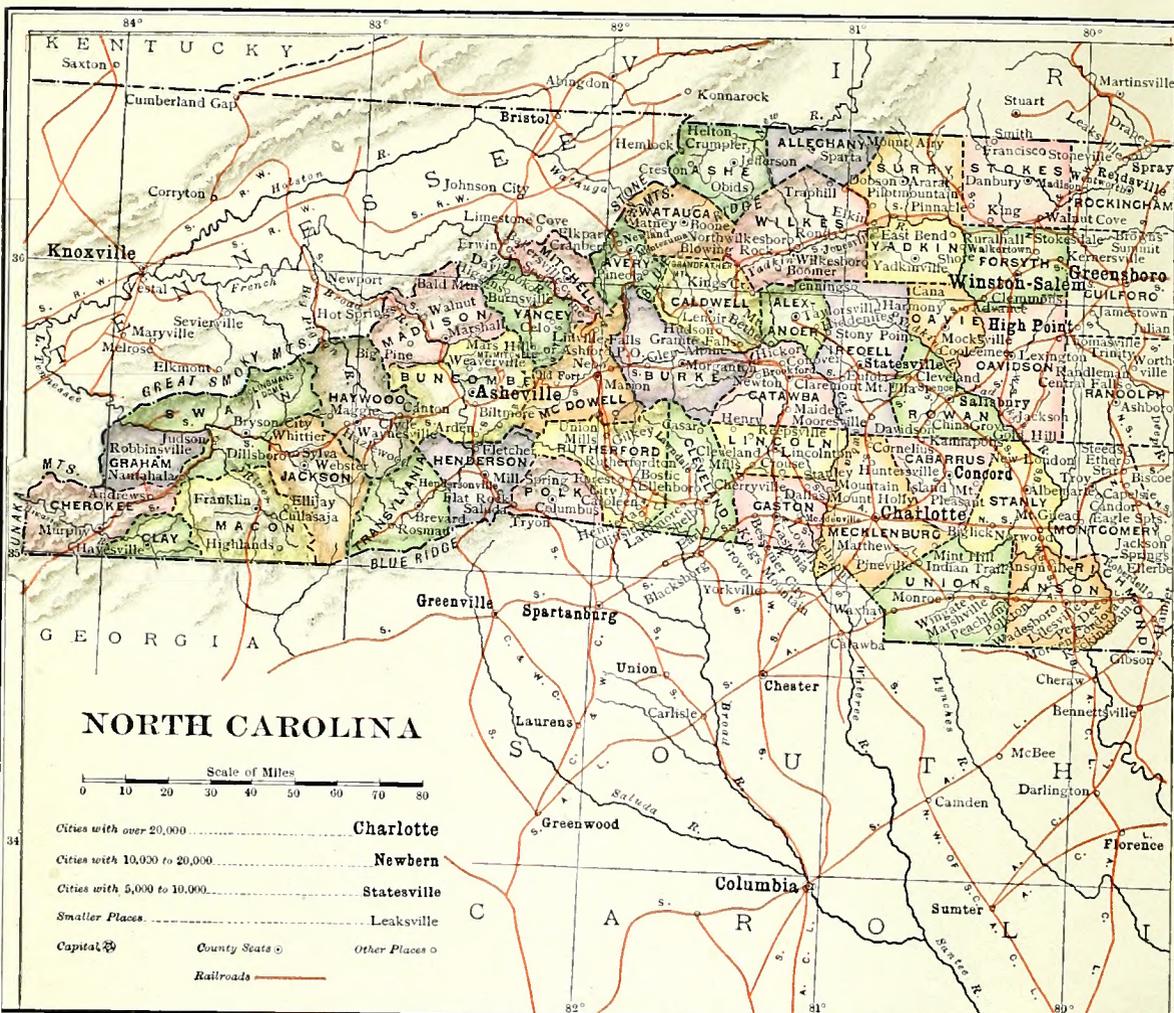
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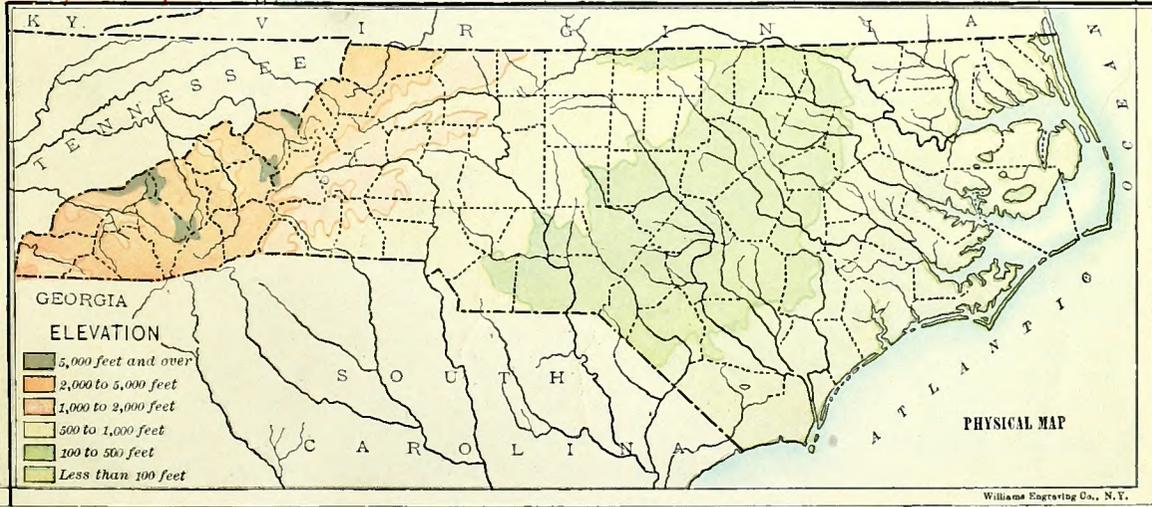
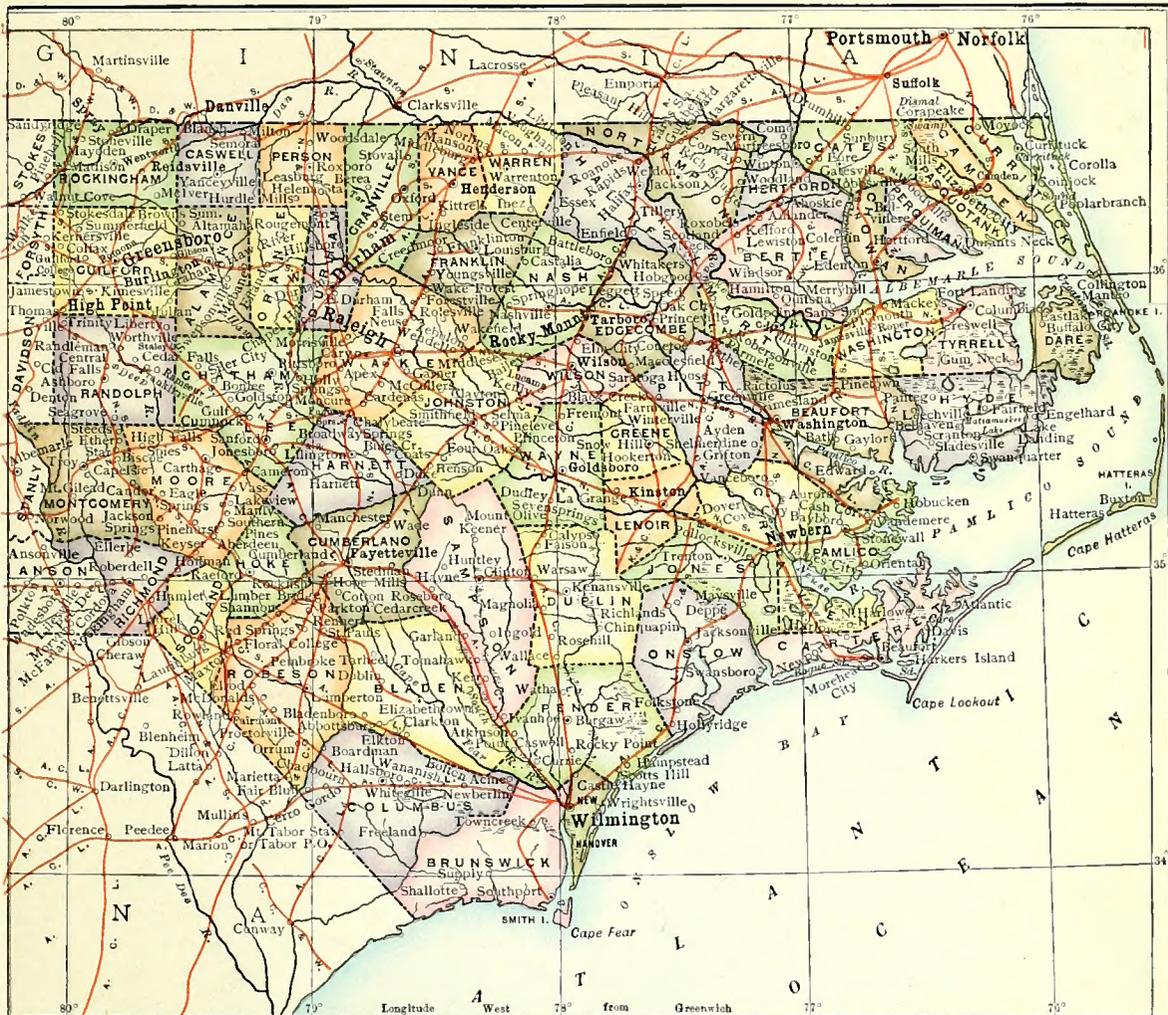
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# NORTH CAROLINA SUPPLEMENT

BY COLLIER COBB, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

## I. GENERAL FACTS

1. Bound North Carolina, naming both political and natural boundaries.
2. Find the location of the states on the political, physical, and relief maps of the United States.
3. Name in order the states bordering on the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Compare the latitude of Raleigh with that of Nashville, Oklahoma City, Santa Fé, Tokio, Teheran, Malta, Tangier.
5. How many miles is your home south of New York? Of Chicago? Of Seattle? Of London? North of New Orleans? Of Havana? East of St. Louis? Of San Francisco?
6. Measure by the scale of miles the approximate length of each of the four boundaries of the state.
7. Draw an outline map of North Carolina.

The state of North Carolina occupies the central and broadest part of the Atlantic border region, extending from the crest of the Great Smoky Mountains to the sea. It thus includes within its borders portions of three distinct physiographic regions of the United States, — the Appalachian Ranges, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. These three distinct natural divisions of the state were readily recognized by the earliest inhabitants, who settled first in the Low Country, moved later into the Up-Country, and finally peopled the Mountains; and these are the names by which these three divisions are to-day known to the people of the state.

The eastern and western boundaries of North Carolina are naturally fixed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Unaka or Great Smoky Range. This range presents a fairly continuous front to the northwest, and reaches a far greater average altitude than any other range in the entire Appalachian system of mountains. It sep-

arates North Carolina from Tennessee. The length of this western border line of mountains is approximately 225 miles, while the eastern shore line is 325 miles in length. The northern and southern boundaries of the state, on the other hand, were not fixed by nature, but are merely conventional lines marked out by man. The northern boundary, separating North Carolina from Virginia, is a due east and west line extending for approximately 325 miles along the parallel of  $36^{\circ} 33'$  north latitude. The southern border, separating North Carolina from South Carolina and Georgia, is a broken line about 375 miles in length, beginning in latitude  $33^{\circ} 50'$  north, and extending with differing courses to the west. The 35th parallel of latitude, which forms a part of the southern boundary of North Carolina, passes through Oklahoma, northern Arizona, Japan, and the Mediterranean Sea.

The total area of the state is 52,286 square miles, of which 3620 square miles are water. The extreme length of the state from east to west is 502 miles, and its greatest width, from Little River Inlet northward to the Virginia line, is 188 miles. If we consider the extreme southern point at Cape Fear on Smith's Island (called also Palmetto Island), the greatest width of the state is 200 miles.

1. In what standard time belt is North Carolina situated?
2. When it is noon at Wilmington, what time is it in Savannah? In Chicago? In Denver? In San Francisco? In London?
3. Compare the area (see appendix) with that of Alabama, New York, Wisconsin, Washington, England, Roumania.

**Review questions and suggestions**

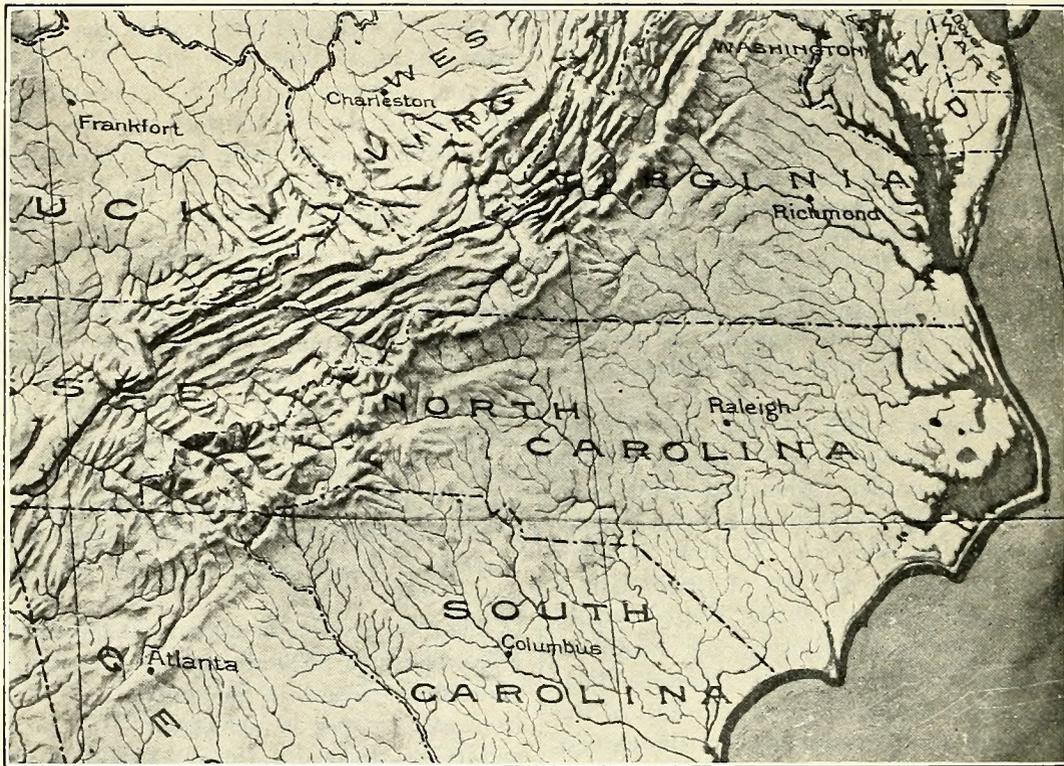
## II. SURFACE

1. On maps of the United States and sections trace the Cumberland Mountains from Virginia into Alabama, the Great Smoky Mountains from Virginia into Georgia, the Blue Ridge from Pennsylvania into Georgia. 2. Which range is the divide or watershed? 3. Trace the Fall Line through the South-

Map studies

Appalachian system to the sea gives it a great variety of surface features and climate, and therefore of resources and industries. The three divisions are so well marked and so distinct in their geography that they may best be studied separately.

The Mountain Region is bordered on the west by the longest range of the Appalachian



Relief map showing the surface of North Carolina and the neighboring region.

ern States, using the special map showing it. 4. Why is the country between the Fall Line and the Blue Ridge called the Piedmont Plateau? 5. What is the average elevation of the country between the Fall Line and the ocean (see physical map)? 6. In which region are most of the lakes and swamps?

The three natural divisions of North Carolina (Mountain Region, Piedmont Plateau, Coastal Plain) have already been mentioned. The extent of the state from the highest range of the

system and on the east by the great water divide of that system, the Blue Ridge. It includes about one eighth of the area of the state. It is here that we have the greatest development of mountain ranges and groups within the entire Appalachian system.

The Great Smoky Mountains form the greatest of the ranges of the system. They have an average elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet, and some of the peaks are more than 6500 feet above the level of the sea. Among

the noted peaks in this range are Mount Guyot, Mount LeConte, and Roan Mountain, each over 6000 feet in height. Clingman's Dome, 6619 feet above sea level, is the highest point. The Smoky Mountains are cut through in seven places by rivers which have their sources on the western slope of the Blue Ridge. The water gaps or gorges through which these streams make their way into Tennessee are from 3000 to 4000 feet below the mountain summits on either side of them, and their almost perpendicular walls are in some places nearly 1000 feet in height.

**1. The mountain region**

(1) *The Great Smoky Mountain*

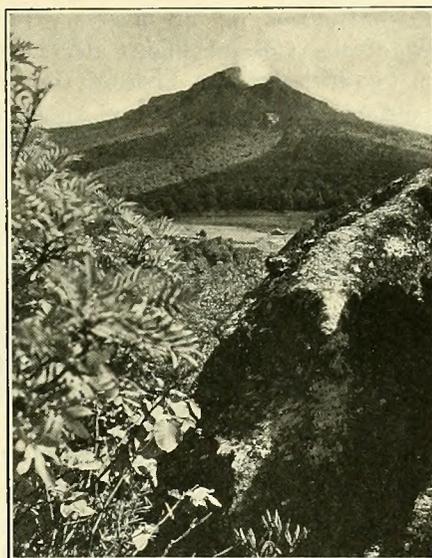
mountain, each over 6000 feet in height. Clingman's Dome, 6619 feet above sea level, is the highest point. The Smoky Mountains are cut through in seven

places by rivers which have their sources on the western slope of the Blue Ridge. The water gaps or gorges through which these streams make their way into Tennessee are from 3000 to 4000 feet below the mountain summits on either side of them, and their almost perpendicular walls are in some places nearly 1000 feet in height.

The mountains of the Blue Ridge do not constitute a well-marked mountain chain, but

(2) *The Blue Ridge*

their course is winding and irregular. Their ascent from the east is sharp and abrupt, and they present a bold and rugged front. But viewed from the west they appear comparatively insignificant, and their outlines are marked by gentler curves. The passes or gaps between some of the peaks are lower than much of the country just west of the range. This marked difference between the two sides of the Ridge may be observed where the Southern Railway climbs the mountains in a succession of curves at Round Knob (Ridgecrest) but runs down the western slope to Black Mountain station in a nearly straight line. The highest point of the Blue Ridge is Grand-



© H. W. Pelton.

Grandfather Mountain, Watauga County.

father Mountain, 5897 feet above sea level. The mean elevation of the range is about 3500 feet.

Connecting the Blue Ridge and the Smoky Mountains are cross ridges which form divides between the rivers. (3) *Other ranges*

The peaks of these ranges are the highest in the state, the loftiest being the Black Mountains. Mount Mitchell, in Yancey County, one of this group, is 6711 feet above the level of the sea. This is the highest point of land east of the Mississippi River. It was named in honor of Professor Elisha Mitchell of the University of North Carolina, who lost his life in 1857 while exploring this region. Dr. Mitchell was buried on the summit of the mountain. The valleys between the cross ridges have an elevation of from 2000 to 3000 feet, with smaller benches and marginal terraces which reach heights of from 3500 to 4000 feet above sea level.

The Piedmont Plateau, or "Up-Country," is wider, as well as more rugged, in North Carolina than in the states north and south. It extends eastward from the foot of the Blue

**2. The Piedmont Plateau**

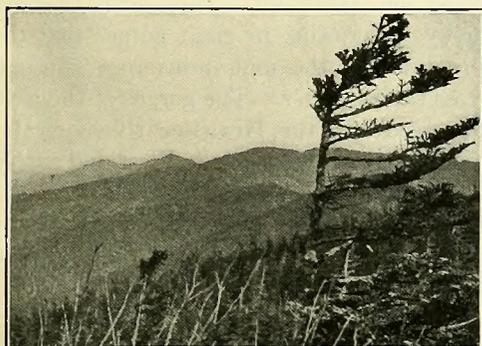


Photo by Pelton and Higasson.

Mount Mitchell, Yancey County.

Ridge 150 miles, on an average, to the border of the Coastal Plain, and includes about two fifths of the area of the state. The surface slopes eastward at an average rate of over 100 feet in a mile. The country is broken into hills and rolling uplands, and in all the rivers there are frequent rapids and waterfalls.

The Coastal Plain, or "Low Country," extends from the Fall Line to the sea, occupying the widest part of North Carolina. Its average width is over 100 miles, and it includes nearly one half of the total area of the state. There are few hills and very little slope, and the land is for the most part quite level. In an earlier age of the world this region was a sea bottom, while the Piedmont Region consisted of high mountains. These mountains were worn away, and the sediment was poured into the ocean near the Fall Line, which was the shore of this ancient sea. Later the sea bottom was gradually raised and the rivers flowed on through it, making wide valleys. When it was slightly lowered again, the lower ends of these valleys became sounds and estuaries, which now extend back into the Coastal Plain for many miles. The elevation of this Coastal Plain ranges from sea level to 200 or 300 feet.

1. On your outline map of the state draw dotted lines showing the three natural divisions. 2. In which division do you live? 3. What is the general character of the surface of your county? 4. On a list of the counties of North Carolina mark M those included in the mountain region, P those included in the Piedmont Plateau, C those included in the Coastal Plain. 5. Give reasons why many towns and cities are located along the Fall Line. 6. Name and locate the highest peak of the Great Smoky Mountains; of the Blue Ridge. 7. Name and locate the highest mountains in the state. 8. Why is it that the Blue Ridge Mountains do not appear to be great mountains when viewed from the west? 9. How does the Southern Railway climb these mountains from the east? 10. Describe the surface of the Piedmont Plateau. 11. Describe the surface of the Coastal Plain.

**Review questions and suggestions**

### III. DRAINAGE

1. Find the five principal rivers of the state west of the Blue Ridge. 2. Trace the New River to the Mississippi; the other rivers. 3. Locate the eight largest rivers east of the Blue Ridge. 4. Which two rise in another state? Which three have their lower courses in another state? 5. What is the general direction of the rivers of eastern North Carolina? 6. What rivers unite to form the Cape Fear River? 7. Trace the courses of the Yadkin and Catawba rivers to the sea. By what other names are they known in South Carolina? 8. Trace the courses of the New and French Broad rivers until their waters meet. 9. What river or creek is nearest your home? Trace its course to the sea. 10. Locate the largest lake in the state. 11. What lake is near the southeastern corner?

North Carolina has two systems of drainage, separated by the Blue Ridge, the main watershed. The mountain region, west of the divide, is drained into the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. The Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain are drained directly into the Atlantic Ocean.

The three northwestern counties of the state are drained by the New River and its tributaries. The New River flows northward into the Ohio. All the other counties west of the Blue Ridge are drained into the Tennessee River. The principal rivers are the Watauga, Toe, French Broad, Big Pigeon, Little Tennessee, and Hiwassee. They cross the great Smoky Mountains in great gorges that they wore down as the mountains rose gradually across their courses. The gorges of the Little Tennessee and the Hiwassee rivers rival in grandeur the canyons of the West and surpass them in beauty.

The two largest rivers of the Piedmont Plateau are the Yadkin and the Catawba. The Yadkin, the larger, has its source in the Blue Ridge, within a few yards of the head waters of the New, though their mouths are separated

**Map study**

**1. Rivers west of the Blue Ridge**

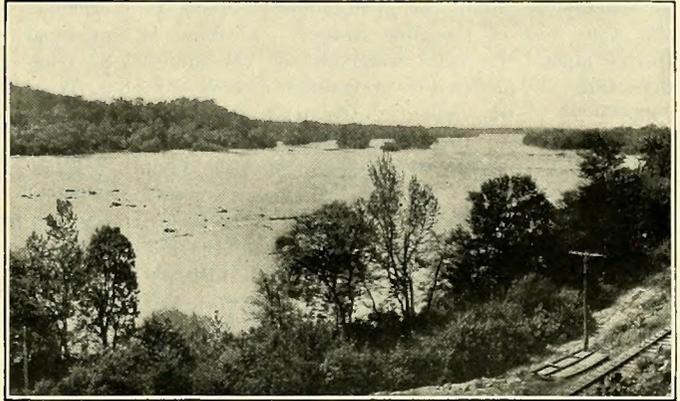
**2. Rivers of the Piedmont**

by many hundred miles. After receiving numerous tributaries, which drain a large area, the Yadkin enters the Coastal Plain near the South Carolina line, and flows through South Carolina (where it is known as the Pedee) to the sea. Its drainage basin in North Carolina includes all or parts of twenty-one counties. The Catawba (known in South Carolina as the Wateree) and the Broad, which drain the southwestern part of the Piedmont, cross the border into South Carolina before they enter the Coastal Plain, and reach the ocean through the Santee River. One branch of the Catawba, the Linville, is the only stream in the state that crosses the Blue Ridge. It is noted for its gorgeous falls.

Five large, muddy rivers that flow from the Piedmont across the Coastal Plain are navigable nearly up to the Fall Line. These are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear. The Chowan and the Roanoke rise in Virginia. All have a southeasterly course and reach the ocean through sounds or estuaries. Other smaller streams that rise below the Fall Line

### 3. Rivers of the Coastal Plain

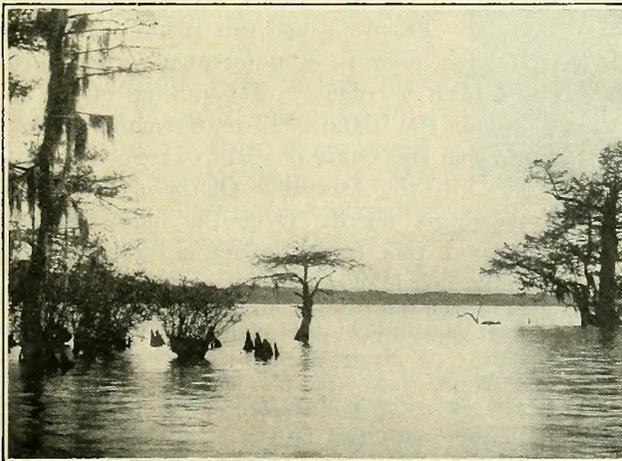
These are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear.



The Yadkin River.

flow into these larger rivers or into other outlets along the coast.

At different stages in the gradual sinking of the coast line sand bars and reefs were built up that hindered drainage when Swamps the coast had sunk farther. So and lakes there are extensive swamps in the Coastal Plain, most of them the remains of former sounds and more recently salt marshes. The largest, known as the Hyde County swamp, occupies a great part of the peninsula between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and has an area of over 300 square miles. It is now being drained. The Dismal Swamp, partly in Virginia, is also extensive enough to include parts of several counties. In some of these swamps are fresh water lakes where slow drainage has been obstructed by plant growth. These, the only lakes in the state, are shallow with sandy bottoms. Among the largest are Lake Mattamuskeet in Hyde County, Waccamaw in Columbus County, Phelps in Washington County, and Ellis in Craven County. The so-called lakes of the mountains are all artificial ponds.



Lake Ellis in Craven County.

1. What rivers drain the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain? 2. In what mountains do most of these rivers rise?

3. What rivers drain the mountainous sections of the state west of the Blue Ridge? 4. What is the main watershed of the state? **Review questions and suggestions** 5. What river empties directly into the Atlantic Ocean? 6. What rivers empty into the sounds along the coast of the state? 7. What rivers empty into the Gulf through the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers? 8. What rivers cut through the Great Smoky Mountains and the western border of the state? 9. For what are the gorges of these rivers noted? 10. To what advantage have they been put in railroad building? 11. In what sections of the state do the rivers run swiftly? slowly? 12. In what section are mills

principal sounds along the shore. 7. Name the principal rivers that empty into these sounds. 8. What river empties directly into the Atlantic? 9. What seaport on this river?

North Carolina has two sea coasts along the Atlantic shore. The first coast line is a long chain of sand reefs or islands, a few of which reach a height of 100 feet above the surface of the sea. These islands are the real coast line of the state. In many places the sounds and lagoons behind this barrier are connected with the ocean by inlets.

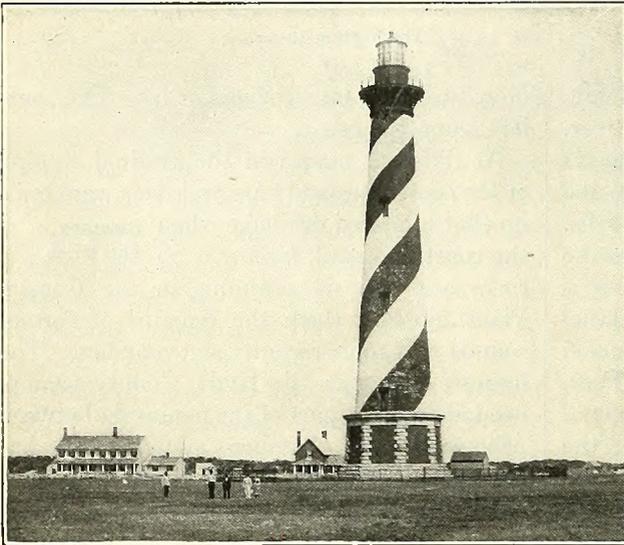
The second coast is the irregular line of the sounds and lagoons that indent the shore of the state proper. The water of these sounds and lagoons is shallow, and they are constantly being filled by the sediment brought down by the rivers and by sand that comes in with the waters of the ocean. The result is that the harbors, with the exception of Wilmington, are not deep enough for large vessels to enter in safety. The United States government is dredging and deepening these harbors to make a passage for ocean vessels.

In this chain of islands along the coast, Roanoke is the most important. It is about twelve miles long and from three to four miles broad. Upon this island Sir Walter

Raleigh made three unfortunate attempts to establish a colony. The outline of an old fort on the island is all that remains to-day.

From this chain of islands three capes project into the Atlantic. Of these Hatteras is the most noted. Over the hidden shoals, beyond this cape, dangerous storms drive many ocean vessels to destruction.

1. About what is the length of the coast line of the state? 2. Name the islands along this coast. 3. Which island is noted in history? **Review questions and suggestions** 4. Look up in the History of the United States the history of the colonies on Roanoke Island. 5. Describe the sounds and lagoons that border the state. 6. De-



The lighthouse on Cape Hatteras.

numerous? 13. Locate the Fall Line and tell why it is so called. 14. Name four rivers that flow across the Fall Line. 15. Why is it that cities have been built on rivers where they cross the Fall Line? 16. Name the two largest sounds in the states. 17. On your outline map of the state locate the principal rivers, lakes, swamps, and sounds.

#### IV. SEA COAST

1. Compare the coastline of North Carolina with that of other states of the Atlantic Coast. 2. Trace the line of sand bars that borders the coast. 3. Trace the coast line of the sounds and lagoons along the shore. 4. Name the important islands along the coast. 5. Locate the three most important points. 6. Name the

scribe the mouths of the rivers that enter into these lagoons. 7. Why is it that these sounds and lagoons are good harbors? 8. Of what advantage are these sounds and lagoons in coastwise trade? 9. What city of North Carolina has a good harbor? 10. What is being done to improve the harbors of the state? 11. What dangerous cape projects from the eastern shore?

## V. CLIMATE

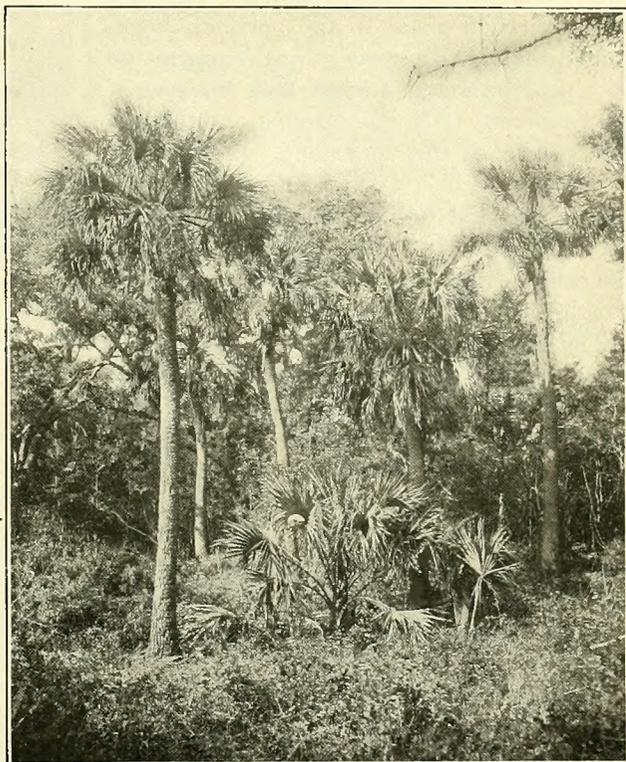
1. Trace on the map of North America (Fig. 4) the Arctic Circle, the Tropic of Cancer. 2. What is the name of the zone that lies between these circles? 3. How near to the center of the zone does North Carolina lie? 4. From its position in the temperate zone what kind of climate should we expect the state to have? 5. What influences can you mention that modify the climate of the state?

North Carolina has in general a warm temperate climate. The summers are warm, the winters short, and there is plenty of rain and sunshine at all seasons. This temperate climate is due in a large measure to the location of the state in the southern part of the north temperate zone. The climate of much of the Coastal Plain is affected, however, by its nearness to the sea, and, in the western part of the state, by the mountains.

The state projects, as one may see by looking at the map, far into the ocean, and arms of the ocean reach far into the land. So the tidewater section has what is known as an insular climate. This means that the climate is milder and more even in this region than in regions of the same latitude farther inland. Can you explain why this is true? Then, too, the prevailing winds come from the ocean and are moist and warm, for they blow across the warm water of the Gulf Stream. In the southeast and in the extreme east, as on Hatteras Island, where

the air is tempered by the sea and the sounds, snow rarely or never falls, flowers bloom in the open air all the year, and the fig and the palmetto flourish.

In the mountains the air is cool and pleasant in summer, brisk and vigorous in winter, and changes in the weather are frequent at all times. The seasons here resemble the seasons of Massachusetts, although the summer is not so hot nor the winter so cold. Temperature as low as zero



By courtesy of North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey.

Palmetto trees on Smith's Island at the entrance to Cape Fear River.

is sometimes recorded, but seldom does it fall below freezing point.

Along the eastern face of the Blue Ridge Mountains there is a strip of land known as the *thermal belt* in which the climate is peculiar. Here the spring comes earlier and the fall later than it does in the land above or below. This belt, which extends along the

mountain side through Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Haywood, Mitchell, Watauga, and Surrey counties, is noted for its fine orchards.

The climate of the Piedmont varies from the mild climate of the coastal plain to the more vigorous climate of the mountains. The temperature ranges from  $42^{\circ}$ , ten degrees above freezing, in winter, to  $77^{\circ}$  in summer. The average of the section is  $59^{\circ}$ , which is also the mean annual temperature of the state. The isotherm  $59^{\circ}$  (the imaginary line that passes through places in the northern hemisphere that have a mean annual temperature  $59^{\circ}$ ) passes through Chapel Hill, the seat of the University of North Carolina, and through the middle of the Piedmont. If we trace this imaginary line, we shall find that it passes through central California, southern France, and northern Italy. These places have about the same temperature throughout the year as North Carolina.

The state is free from severe storms like those cyclonic storms that strike the western and northern states. Local storms are, however, frequent in all seasons. Subtropical storms occur often from August to October. These local and subtropical storms are generally accompanied by rain. Often, too, the subtropical storms are quite severe. This is especially true of the storms off Cape Hatteras, a coast well known to sailors for its dangers.

In every section of the state rain is frequent and the rainfall sufficient for every agricultural purpose. In the vicinity of Hatteras the rainfall is heavy, and in the Balsam Mountains and on the Pisgah Range it is heavier than in any other section of the United States except the North Pacific Coast.

The climate of the upper Piedmont and of the mountains is especially healthful. The region about Buncombe County and the sand hill section, in and about Moore, Cumberland, and Richmond counties, are noted health and recreation centers.

1. Why has North Carolina a warm temperate climate? 2. What two conditions tend to modify this climate? 3. What is meant by insular climate? 4. What sections and suggestions of the state has an insular climate? 5. Describe the winter season in the mountains. 6. What is the mean annual temperature of the state? 7. What other places have temperature throughout the year like that of North Carolina? 8. What is the season in which storms are frequent in your locality? 9. Describe the peculiar climate of the thermal belt. 10. In what two sections is rainfall most abundant? 11. What two sections of the state are noted for health resorts? 12. Make a list of the occupations in the summer season of the people in your neighborhood. 13. Make a list of the occupations in the winter season. 14. What effect does the season have on occupations? 15. What is the highest temperature registered in your neighborhood during the summer? 16. What is the lowest temperature during the winter? 17. What is the average of these two temperatures? 18. How does it compare with the mean annual temperature of the state?

## VI. SOILS

The soils of North Carolina are the chief source of wealth to the people of the state. Like the underlying rocks from which they have been derived they present a great variety. Each section has its own characteristic soils.

The clays, sands, and gravels of the Coastal Plain, with their shell limestones and marls, have with the aid of vegetation rotted into a great variety of Plain soils. In several instances a single county presents more than a score of soils. In Johnston County as many as fifty-seven varieties have been found. These soils, except in a few small areas, are all fertile.

Sands, clays, and loams (loam is a mixture of sand and clay) are found in all the lowland counties. Rich alluvial soil, that is, soil deposited by water, occurs along many streams. The soils of the swamp lands are rich in vegetable matter, or humus, and the lime needed to make them very productive is near at hand in marls and limestones. In the

northern and central sections of the Coastal Plain the soils are quite sandy.

In the Up-Country and in the Mountains the rocks have decayed to great depths, forming red clay soils, sandy clays and loams, red clays and gravelly loams. In the Piedmont especially the soils are largely rich sandy loams.

1. Tell how the soil of the state is a source of wealth to the people of the state. 2. Tell how soil is made from rocks. 3. Describe the soil of the Coastal Plain. 4. What is loam soil? 5. What is alluvial soil? 6. Why is the soil of swamp land productive? 7. What use is made of marl and limestone in fertilizing the soil? 8. Account for the great fertility of the soil of the Up-Country and the Mountains. 9. What sections of the Coastal Plain have sandy soil? 10. What is the general character of the soil in the Piedmont? 11. Gather samples of the principal soils found in your neighborhood. 12. Examine each sample to find out whether it is composed of clay, sand, or a mixture of clay and sand. 13. Make a list of the kinds of soil in your neighborhood.

## VII. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

On account of the varying conditions of soil and climate nearly every form of plant life common to the temperate zone may be found in North Carolina. The forests are particularly deserving of mention. In the original distribution they covered nearly the entire state. Hardwood is plentiful, but evergreens are more abundant, constituting three fourths of the forests of the low counties and more than half the total forest area.

The farm crops include cereals of all kinds, beans, peas, and peanuts, hay, clover, and forage plants, cotton, vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Climate and soil are suited to abundant growth of these crops. Many kinds of plants and grasses suitable for pasture grow wild.

All the animals common to the eastern United States are to be found within North Carolina. In the

sparsely settled mountain districts are found many animals peculiar to the colder latitudes of Canada or of New England. Here also, as in the swamps of the tidewater region, bears and wildcats find shelter, likewise now and then a cougar. In the swamps, too, are otters and muskrats, and, in the southeast, alligators. Wolves were once frequently seen among the mountains. Deer, opossums, raccoons, and foxes are often found, and squirrels and rabbits are abundant throughout the state.

Among the larger birds are eagles, owls, hawks, and wild turkeys. Carolina snowbird, the solitary vireo, the winter wren, and the red-breasted nuthatch are found among the mountains, while in the valleys the ruffed grouse is common. Along the coast water fowl and game birds resort in greater numbers than elsewhere on this continent.

Life in the waters is even more varied than that on land. Our coast is the meeting place of many fish whose homes are in the waters along the shore from Cape Cod to Hatteras and from Hatteras to the West Indies. In the sounds and in the streams of the tidewater region bluefish, mackerel, shad, herring, and menhaden (valuable for the oil it yields and as a fertilizer after the oil has been pressed out) abound.

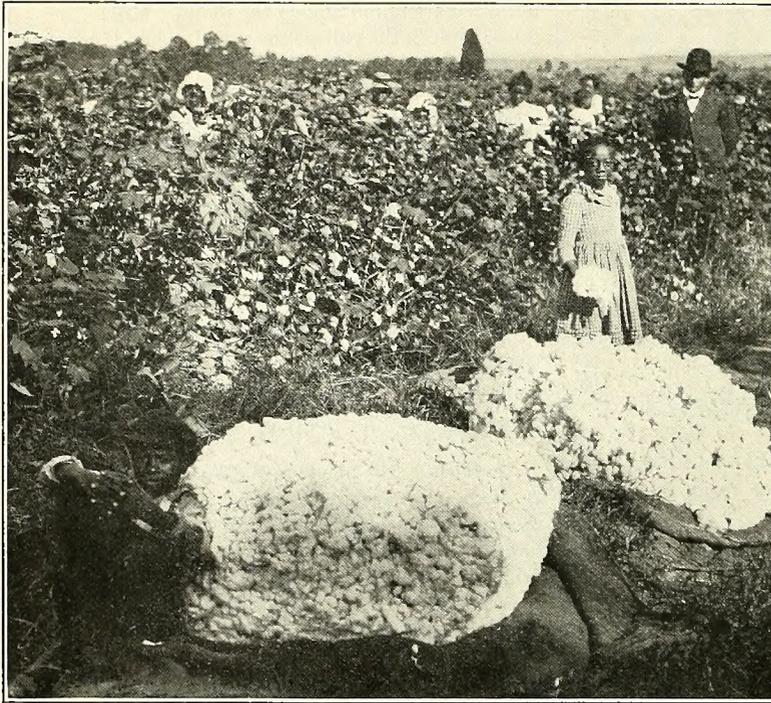
1. Locate the evergreen forests of the state. 2. Name the principal evergreen trees that grow in the state. 3. Locate the hardwood principal hardwood trees that grow in these forests. 4. Name the principal hardwood trees that grow in these forests. 5. Make a list of the trees that you can find in your neighborhood. 6. What is meant by deciduous trees? 7. Explain the difference between evergreen and deciduous trees. 8. Name the principal farm crops raised in your state. 9. Make a list of the wild animals that you have seen in the neighborhood. 10. What kinds of domestic animals are common in your neighborhood? 11. Make a list of the birds you know. 12. Of what use are the birds to the farmer? 13. What kinds of fish are found in the waters of the state?

## VIII. AGRICULTURE

The leading industry of North Carolina is agriculture. About four fifths of the people of the state are engaged in farming. More

than seventy acres out of every one hundred acres of land in the state are farm land.

**Rank and importance** There are 255,814 farms in the state and the average size of these farms is 86 acres. The value of the farm products probably exceeds the total value of all the other products of the state. Among the states of the Union, North Carolina ranks sixth in the value of crops per acre and it leads the cotton states in the number of pounds of cotton it produces per acre.



A cotton field in the Piedmont.

North Carolina is fortunate in possessing the two most important conditions for successful farming. It has a fertile soil, and a mild climate with plenty of rain and sunshine. In addition to these natural advantages, there is a good home market for agricultural products in the many thriving cities of the state. When it is necessary to seek markets outside of the state, they are to be found in Charleston, Atlanta,

**Favorable conditions**

Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. These cities, through the excellent transportation facilities by rail and water, are within easy reach.

North Carolina raises a great variety of farm crops. The Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, and the Mountain sec-  
**Leading crops**  
tions have their own peculiar-  
ities of soil, temperature, and rainfall. These peculiarities make it possible to grow

successfully nearly every crop that is grown in either the northern or the southern section of the United States. In the order of their importance, as judged by their value, they are: cotton, corn, tobacco, cotton seed, peanuts, hay and forage, wheat, sweet potatoes and yams, potatoes, oats, and dry peas.

Cotton is the leading crop of the state. Although the state is on the northern limit of the cotton belt, a large amount of this staple crop is produced every year. It is grown principally in the lowlands and in the southern half of the Up-Country.

The yield in 1913 was 800,000 bales, valued at fifty

million dollars. The entire crop is manufactured in the cotton mills that are scattered throughout this part of the state, and the cotton seed is used to make cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal.

North Carolina raises an abundance and variety of cereals. Among these corn, wheat, and oats are the most important. The corn crop ranks next in value to the cotton crop  
**Cereals**  
and the yield is yearly increasing.

The genial climate with plenty of rainfall, the long growing season, and the fertility of the soil, make the raising of corn profitable in almost every section.

In the well drained and fertile parts of Hyde, Beaufort, and Washington counties

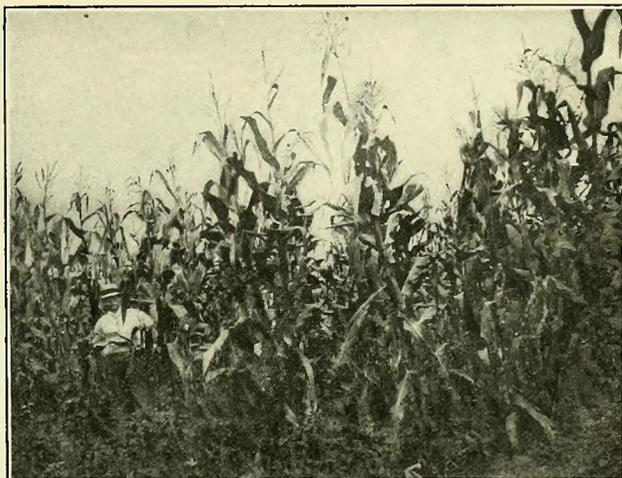
(1) *Corn* the yield per acre is especially large. In the sandy soils of the Piedmont, by judicious rotation of crops and intensive methods of cultivation, the corn crop is generally large and profitable. A few years ago, on a farm in Wake County near the city of Raleigh, 226 $\frac{2}{3}$  bushels of corn per acre were produced. At that time, this was the world's greatest yield of corn per acre.

Recently Boys' Corn Clubs began to give attention to the raising of corn. One club member from Hertford County raised upon one acre 235 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels fit for market. In 1910 the Boys' Corn Clubs' average was 57.7 bushels per acre.

Wheat is rapidly gaining in importance as a staple crop in North Carolina. The climate is well suited to its cultivation.

(2) *Wheat and oats* The winters are mild, the summers are not extremely hot, and the rainfall is sufficient throughout the year. The soils also, varying from sandy loam to clay, are suited to wheat raising, and they can easily be kept in proper condition. The best wheat lands are in the Piedmont.

For the wheat crop there is always a ready market in the cities of the state. Here the farmer often receives more per bushel than the wheat farmers of the West and North. The reason for this is that the local demand exceeds the supply, and it is not easy to secure the wheat from other wheat regions.



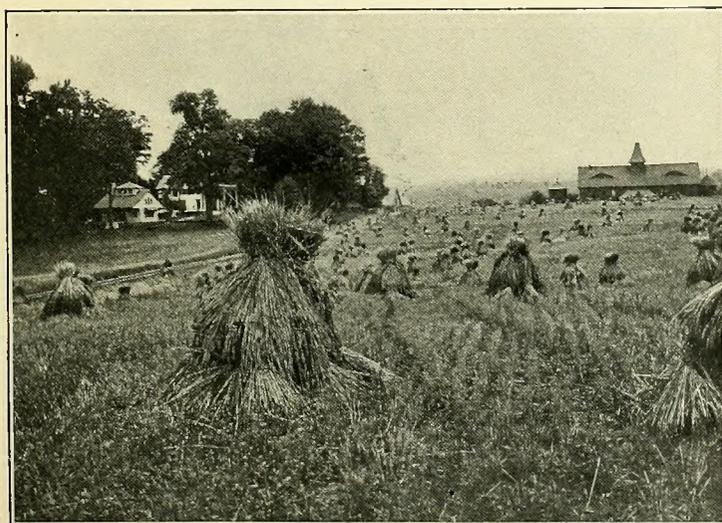
A corn field in the Piedmont.

Good winter oats are grown in all sections of the state except in the mountains. Large quantities are used for horse feed, and the local supply is not sufficient for this purpose.

Among the other grains and seeds that are raised in considerable quantities are rye, peas, beans, rice, and seeds for the farm and garden. (3) *Other grains and seeds* Rye, peas, and beans are grown in every section and much use is made of these crops as seed for stock. Rice is produced in large quantities in the southeastern counties.

In tobacco production North Carolina ranks second among the states, next to Kentucky. In recent years the number of acres given over to tobacco culture has been steadily increasing. Careful study of the soils of the state has determined the sections best adapted to the industry.

Nine tenths of the tobacco, known in the markets of the world as Bright Tobacco, is raised in North Carolina. The Bright tobacco belt lies in the north-central section and includes Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Granville, Edgecomb, Pitt, and parts of other counties. Rockingham gives to the raising of tobacco a larger number of acres than any other county in the state. In Winston-Salem, Dur-



A wheat field in Orange County.



A tobacco crop.

ham, Wilson, and other cities in this tobacco belt there are large tobacco factories, where the tobacco is prepared for the market and shipped to all parts of the world.

The raising of domestic animals is an important industry in all sections of the state. The increasing population of the whole country, the decrease in the area devoted to ranching and grazing, and the demand for meat make cattle raising for beef purposes profitable. Numerous herds of pure-bred beef cattle are raised each year in the Mountain and the Piedmont sections. North Carolina has many natural advantages for stock raising and related industries.

Two forage crops can be produced on the same land each season. The long summer permits cattle to secure much of their own feed by grazing, while in the short and mild winter they are easily fed and cared for. A large acreage of land is available at a low cost for grazing.

Dairying is becoming an important industry. In almost every county there are many herds of high grade Jerseys and Holsteins. Creameries have been established in different localities and are of great benefit to the farmers.

Horses and mules are raised in every section. Ponies, good animals suited to light driving, are raised along the coast. Sheep raising is

carried on with success in the western part of the state, and hogs are raised on nearly every farm. The raising of poultry can be carried on successfully in every section.

The principal hay and forage crops raised in the state are timothy, clover, alfalfa, millet, cultivated grass, and wild hay or prairie grasses.

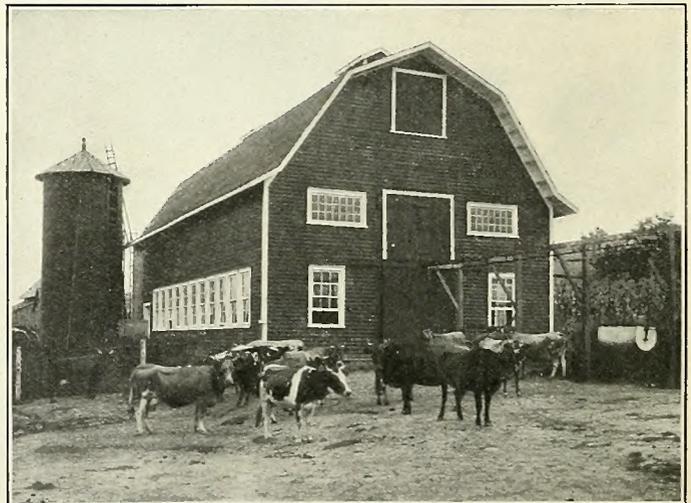
#### Hay and forage crops

To these crops must be added crops of grain that are cut while still green and used as fodder. Of some of these plants, like alfalfa, two and three crops are raised each season.

A large number of acres on every farm is devoted to the raising of these forage crops. Their total value is about one ninth the value of the cotton crop.

The growing of fruit is rapidly becoming an important industry. The fertile soil, high elevation, and cool climate combine to make the cultivation of most of the fruits of the temperate zone successful.

The leading orchard fruit of North Carolina is the apple. Although they are grown for home use in every section of the state, the production of apples for market is confined mostly to the elevated section just east of the Blue Ridge and to the mountainous country beyond. This fine region of valley, plateau, and mountain side is one of the finest apple regions in the United States. Here there are at present more than 2000 orchards



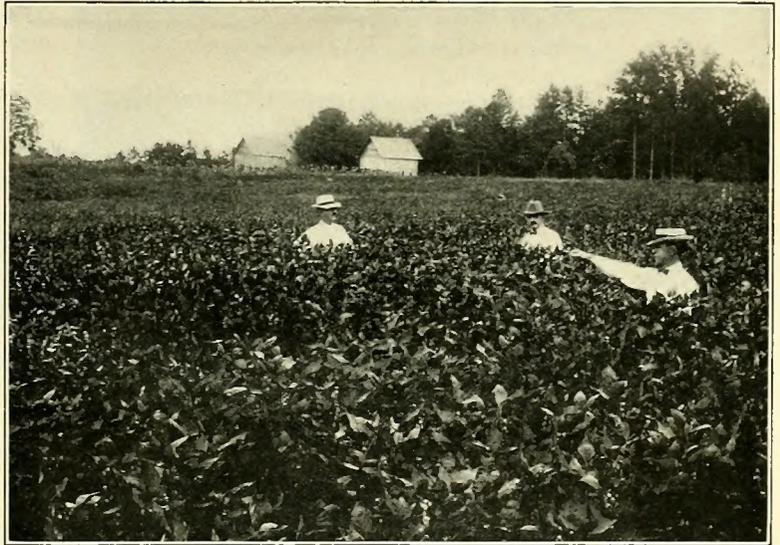
A North Carolina dairy farm.

containing about 1,000,000 trees. The fruit raised in this section is excellent in quality, fine in flavor, and rich in color. It finds a ready market in the cities of the state.

Peaches are grown generally over the entire state.

(2) *Peaches and other fruits* From a commercial standpoint,

this industry has become most highly developed in what is known as the sand-hill country in Moore and Montgomery counties. In this section the crop is seldom a failure, and the fruit produced on these sandy soils is of high color and excellent quality. At Southern Pines, in Moore County, there is a single orchard containing 60,000 trees. At Candor, in Montgomery County, is an orchard of 30,000 trees. Besides these, there are numerous smaller orchards containing thousands of trees. Pears, plums, quinces, and cherries are raised in all sections of the state. When the trees are well



A forage crop in the Piedmont.

cultivated and frequently sprayed they bear an abundance of fine fruit.

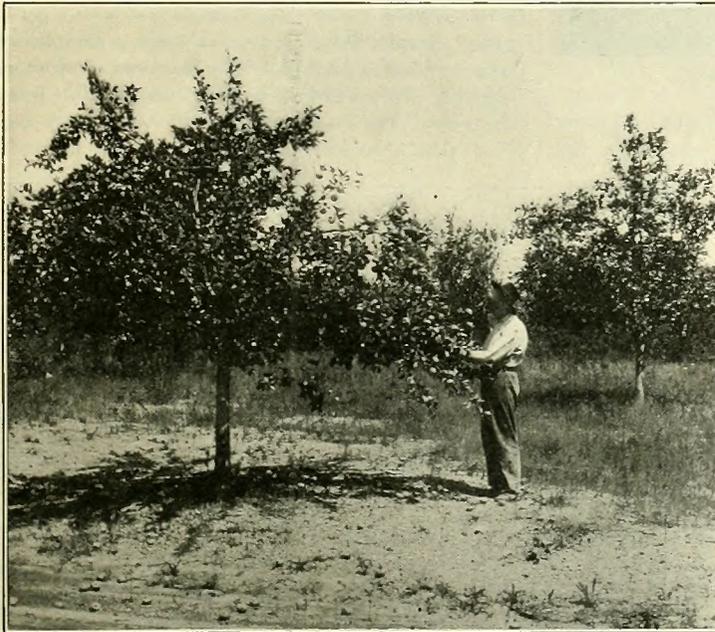
Almost all the cultivated varieties of grapes bear well in every section of the state. Sprayed and protected from fungous diseases, they are a profitable crop. In the neigh- (3) *Grapes*

borhood of Southern Pines, there are over 1000 acres of vineyards. The tidewater region is the home of a sweet and luscious grape called the scuppernong.

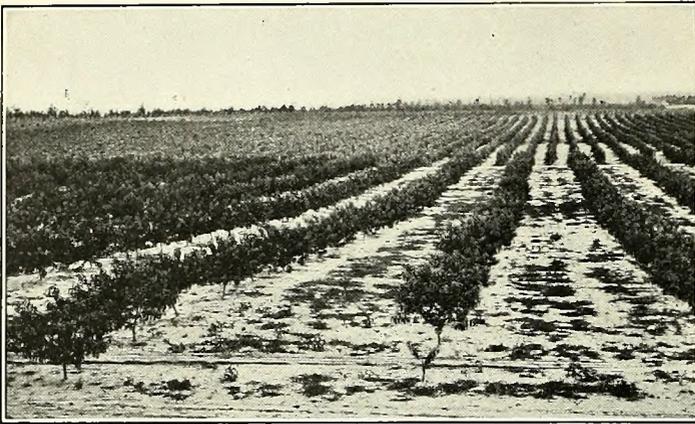
Berries are grown in every section of the state. For commercial purposes, however, they cannot be raised to advantage except where they can be made to mature at the right time for a good market.

Strawberries are now a valuable crop in the southeastern part of the state, where (4) *Berries* the pine forests

have been cleared away. From a small start a few years ago, the business of strawberry growing has increased to vast proportions, and hundreds of carloads are annually shipped north. Chadbourn, in Columbus County, has the reputation of being the largest strawberry shipping point in the world. In the height of the

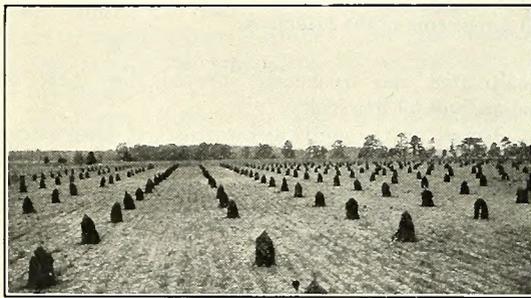


An apple orchard among the valleys of the Blue Ridge.



A peach orchard in the sand-hill country.

season whole trains of iced cars of berries are shipped daily from this station.



A North Carolina peanut field.

Dewberries are an important part of the fruit crop. While this fruit is grown to some extent in the coastal plain, the sections where the development of the industry has been greatest are along the lower Piedmont at Ridgeway in Warren County, and at Cameron, Southern Pines, and Aberdeen in Moore County. Soil and climatic conditions produce here large, fine-flavored fruit that can be placed in the northern markets at a time when it will command a profitable price.

Raspberries and blackberries can be grown in practically all parts of the state, but they thrive best in the Piedmont and Mountain sections.

The cranberry grows wild in two sections of the state, but up to the present no attempt has been made

to develop a commercial cranberry industry.

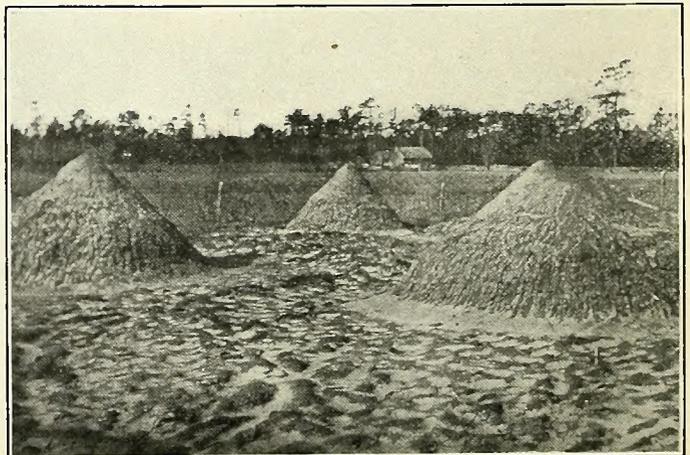
North Carolina is one of the principal peanut growing states.

The northeastern section is particularly well adapted **Vegetables**  
(1) *Peanuts*

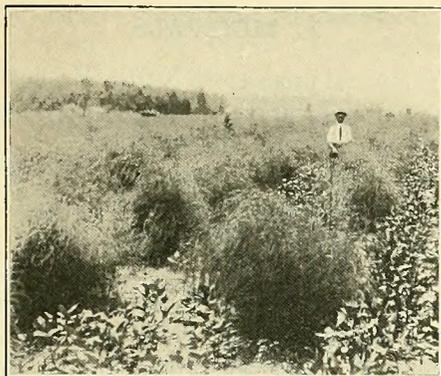
to the cultivation of this crop. The peanut is really not a nut. It is a ripened pod with seeds like the seeds of the pea or the bean. These seeds when roasted are used for eating, for the production of peanut butter, and in making oils, extracts, and candies. Sometimes the crop is harvested while green and used as fodder for cattle and hogs. This crop is suitable for rotation with cotton and corn.

Sweet potatoes are grown in all parts of the state for home use. For market purposes they are grown in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain sections. For the northern market the dry, starchy sweet potato is raised. For home consumption the yam or sugary variety of the sweet potato is more in demand.

In eastern North Carolina the raising of the potato is an important industry. Potatoes are also grown for a late market, to a small extent, in the mountain regions. Intensive methods of farming are followed in the cultivation of these potatoes so as to get a proper rotation of crops and as large a number of crops per year as possible. The first crop of potatoes is usually planted in February and marketed in June. The second crop may be planted in August. A crop of cowpeas or another leguminous crop may be raised



Potatoes stored in hills, Currituck County.



A field of asparagus with soy beans.

between the two crops of potatoes. Sometimes the first crop of potatoes is followed in rotation with corn and peas. The early potatoes and the late potatoes find ready sale when barreled and shipped to northern markets.

Cabbage and onions are among the foremost truck crops of the Coastal Plain. Lettuce is grown during (3) *Other vegetables* all seasons of the year. The open field culture of lettuce is practiced in the warm southeastern part of the state. By use of a cold frame and hothouse earlier lettuce is grown, and it usually finds a better market than the later crop.

Watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers, peas, tomatoes, beans, beets, cauliflower, celery, asparagus, eggplant, and many other vegetables are grown in great abundance in the market gardens of the state.

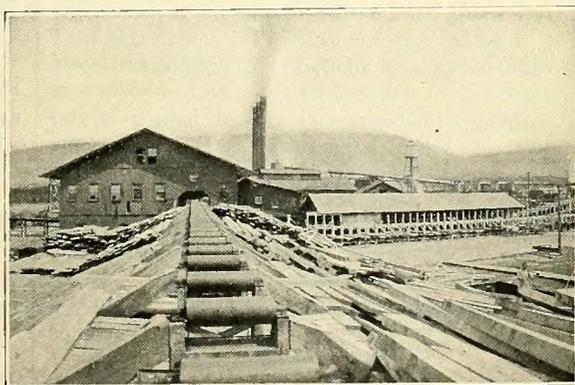
1. Why is agriculture the leading industry of the state? 2. What are the leading crops? 3. What **Review ques-** are the principal crops grown in your **tions and sug-** neighborhood? 4. Describe the **gestions** growing of cotton from the preparation of the soil to the disposal of the crop. 5. In what section of the state is cotton growing important? 6. What type of cotton is considered most successful? 7. Where are the principal cotton mills of the state located? 8. Explain how cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal are made. 9. Of what use are they? 10. Name the principal cereal crops. 11. Why is corn a profitable crop? 12. What have boys' corn clubs accomplished in the raising of corn? 13. Is corn an important crop in your section? 14. Why can wheat be grown to advantage in the state? 15. What are the principal grains grown in your county? 16. In what counties is tobacco an important crop? 17. Where are the chief tobacco manufacturing factories located? 18. Name the principal domestic animals raised in your neighborhood.

19. In what section of the state are beef cattle raised in large numbers? Sheep? 20. What experience have you had with raising poultry? 21. How do clover, peas, alfalfa, and soy beans help to keep the soil fertile? 22. Name the principal fruits raised in the state. 23. What is the principal orchard section? 24. What varieties of apples are raised in your neighborhood? 25. Where are peaches raised? plums? grapes? berries? 26. In what section are peanuts raised? 27. Name the principal garden vegetables raised in your neighborhood.

## IX. LUMBERING

The lumber industry of North Carolina is third in importance, ranking next to cotton and tobacco in the value of its products. **The extent of the state is still covered with forests**

In the evergreen forests of the Coastal Plain, the magnolia, willow, oak, red bay, and dogwood are conspicuous. In the Piedmont hardwood forests composed largely of hickory and oak, together with evergreen forests of pine, cover large areas. The hardwood belt extends through Granville, Person, Orange, and Chatham counties. A sparser growth of hardwood is to be found in Randolph, Montgomery, Stanley, Anson, and Union counties. Just east of the hardwood forests there are forests in which several species of pine are found.



Sawmill in the mountains near the western border of the state.

In the mountain section the mountain slopes are covered with forests of oak and other hardwoods, yellow poplars, and chestnuts, while higher up in the mountains are lindens, birches, maple, and ash. On some of the northern slopes there are forests of hemlock, spruce, and fir, and among the hills south of the French Broad there are large forests of yellow pine.

Within recent years an effort has been made to conserve these forests in such a way that they may be kept an important natural resource of the state.

In these forests thousands of people are employed in cutting timber, sawing it into lumber, and in preparing lumber for market. Some of this lumber is used in the local industries, but much of it is shipped to other states to be used for building and manufacturing purposes. Important by-products of these forest industries, in which North Carolina has long been the leading state, are "naval stores" — tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin.

In recent years furniture making has become an important industry, especially in the cities of the **Related industries** Piedmont. From Greensboro to Charlotte and westward to Forsyth and Yadkin, and across the state through Catawba, Lincoln, and Gaston, are great belts of oak and hickory. The lumber from these forests is used in furniture factories and in the manufacture of wagons and carriages.

In a portion of this belt and in the region to the west there are large tanneries. The tannic acid used in these tanneries is another of the important forest products.

1. Why is lumbering an important industry of the state? 2. Where is lumbering carried on in your neighborhood? 3. Has timber become scarce near your home? 4. **Review questions and suggestions** What can be done to save the forests? 5. Why should they be saved? 6. Where is furniture making an important industry? 7. Make a list of manufactured articles made from lumber. 8. Where are the tanneries of the state? 9. What becomes of the leather tanned in the tanneries? 10. What are naval stores? 11. From what kinds of timber are they obtained?

## X. MINERALS

The mineral products of North Carolina are numerous and varied. The quartz veins of the Piedmont and Mountain sections nearly all contain a **The metals** little gold and copper. Silver, lead, and zinc are also widely but even more sparingly distributed.

Before the discovery of gold in California, North Carolina was an important gold producing state. At that time a United States mint was established at Charlotte, and an assay office was maintained there for many years.

Bituminous coal is found in a few counties. In Chatham and Lee the mines have been worked from time to **Coal and iron** time. In Stokes and in Rock-ingham small quantities are found. Iron ores are widely scattered. Many of the mines have been worked when there has been a large demand for iron. Iron from the Cranberry mine in Mitchell County makes steel for the finest cutlery.

In the Piedmont and Mountain regions excellent building stones, granite, gneiss, sandstone, and marble are found. **Building stones, brick, clay, and lime** The granite and gneiss are especially valuable. This granite was used in building the National Museum at Washington and the gneiss may be seen in the Capitol building at Raleigh.

Excellent clay for brick and tile is found in half the counties of the state. Limestone and marl for lime are abundant in every section.

Many other useful minerals are found. Mica, in which North Carolina leads in production, asbestos, and porcelain clay may be mentioned. **Other minerals** Tale of the finest quality is found in Swain County. The greater part of the corundum used in the United States comes from North Carolina.

In the variety of gem stones produced, North Carolina surpasses every other state. Diamonds,

rubies, sapphires, emeralds, beryls, amethysts, garnets, and various other valuable stones are found, but only in small numbers.

1. Make a list of the minerals and rocks found in your neighborhood. 2. If there is a mine or a quarry in the neighborhood, describe the industry carried on there. 3. In what section of the state are most of the minerals found? Why? 4. What are the principal uses of the minerals mentioned in this section? 5. To what extent has gold been found in the state?

## XI. FISHING

The principal fisheries of the state are at the head of Albemarle Sound, in the estuaries entering Pamlico Sound, and just within The Banks, especially in the vicinity of Hatteras. The larger part of the fish from these waters is carried to Norfolk, and sold from that market. Morehead City, just opposite Beaufort Inlet, is the most important fish market of this section.

The value of the catch of fish in this state is annually more than \$1,750,000. North Carolina ranks first in herring fisheries and second in shad.

At Edenton the United States Fish Commission maintains a hatchery for the purpose of stocking the rivers and sounds with shad and other fish. At Beaufort the Commission has a laboratory for the study of marine life and the diseases of fish.

1. Locate the principal fishing waters of the state. 2. What two kinds of fish are caught in large quantities? 3. Where is the state fish hatchery located? 4. What is its purpose? 5. Where is the fish laboratory located? 6. What is its purpose? 7. Are there any laws regulating the catching of fish in the streams and rivers of the state?

## XII. MANUFACTURING

North Carolina is the leading manufacturing state of the South. Conditions are so favorable for manufacturing that the industry has had a

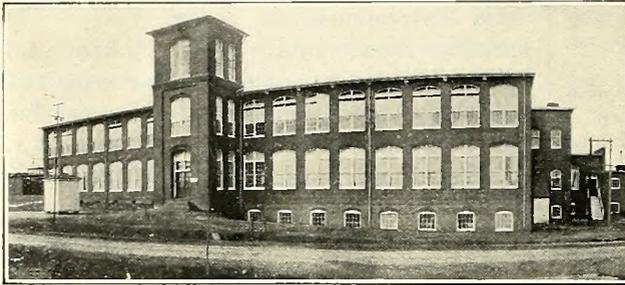
rapid development in recent years. The harbors, rivers, and railway systems are helpful in increasing its manufacturing and commercial interests. The streams also furnish abundant water power, and in many of these streams electrical power is now being developed. There is also a large local supply of fuel that is being used to furnish power at a low cost. An abundance of raw materials, such as cotton, grain, tobacco, and timber, is produced within the state and is available for manufacturing purposes. The Piedmont section offers especially good opportunities. Here there are many growing cities. About three fourths of the manufacturing is done in Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro, Spray, High Point, Salisbury, Concord, Charlotte, and Gastonia.

The two leading manufacturing interests are cotton and tobacco. The value of the manufactured products of these two industries is more than half the total value of the manufactured products of the state.

**Manufacturing of agricultural products**

Cotton manufacturing ranks first in importance. The remarkable growth of the industry in recent years is due to the location of cotton mills near the source of the cotton supply. Formerly nearly all the cotton crop was shipped to New England mills or to mills in foreign countries to be made into cloth. Now the manufacturing is done in the state. The cotton factories of the state now use more cotton than the state can raise. North Carolina ranks second, next to Massachusetts, as a cotton manufacturing state. In addition to the cotton cloth there is a large amount of cotton hosiery and cotton knit goods manufactured. Extracting and refining oil from cotton seed and the manufacture of cotton seed meal is an important industry in the cotton region. Within recent years this industry alone has become fourth in rank among the industries of the state.

Tobacco manufacturing ranks next to cotton in importance. This industry has in-



A cotton mill in Charlotte.

creased greatly in recent years. Large manufacturing plants are being built to take the place of many small plants, and the industry is now principally carried on in the cities of the tobacco region. Durham, Winston-Salem, and Kinston are all noted for tobacco manufacture.

In an agricultural state like North Carolina it is natural that the products of the flour mills and grist mills should be large. Excluding the local flour and grist mills that grind flour and feed for small neighborhoods, there is a number of large flour and grist mills that grind wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, and corn for the larger markets. The product of these mills is valuable and amounts to about \$8,500,000 each year.

In manufacturing articles from lumber, and in cutting, sawing, and planing lumber, over 30,000 people are annually employed.

Furniture making has within recent years become one of the most important industries.

**Manufacture of forest products** Of late years the annual value of the furniture manufactured is about \$8,000,000, and over 5500 people are engaged in this industry. Pitch, turpentine, and rosin, or "naval stores," are other important forest products related to the lumber industry.

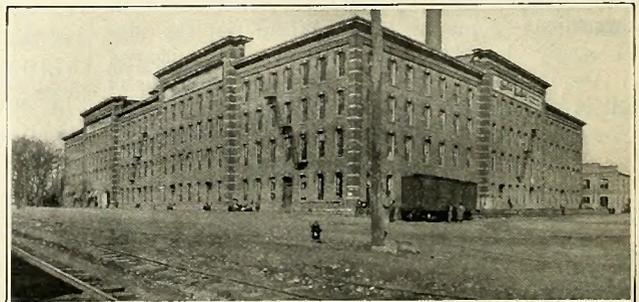
Among the most important manufactured products are fertilizers, of which North Carolina makes and

uses great quantities. Some of the material in these fertilizers comes from minerals and other bones. Large quantities, however, are produced as by-products in the manufacture of cotton seed oil.

1. Make a list of all of the things used in your community that are made in North Carolina.
2. On an outline map of the state make a small red circle in each place where cotton manufacturing is extensively carried on.
3. Make small squares to show the location of furniture factories.
4. Where does the material come from that is used in each of these factories?
5. Mention four conditions that favor manufacturing in the state.
6. What are the leading articles manufactured from agricultural products? forest products? mineral products?
7. Why is cotton manufacturing so important in the state?
8. What rank does the state hold among the southern states in the manufacture of cotton goods?
9. Why is tobacco manufacture so important?

### XIII. COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION

1. On the map of North Carolina indicate the main lines of the principal railroads that pass through the city nearest your home.
2. On the same map trace the main lines of the Southern, the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk Southern, and the Norfolk and Western Railroad.
3. On this map find the rivers on which passenger and freight steamboats are to be seen.
4. Indicate the principal lines of steamboats in the bays and sounds of

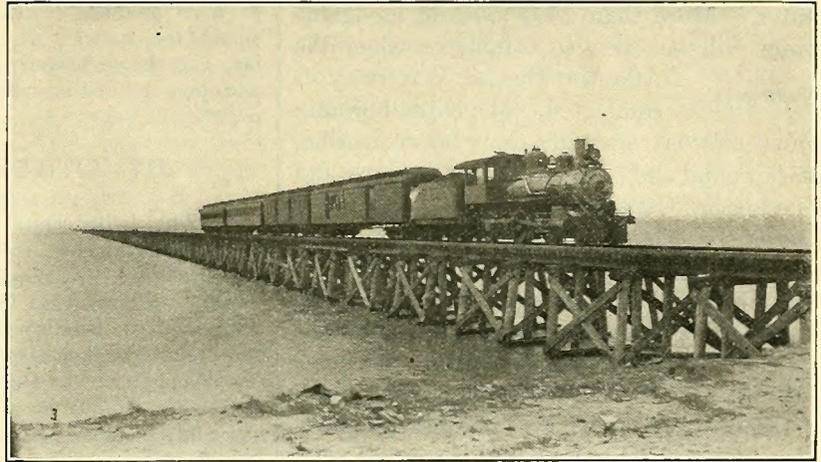


A tobacco factory in Durham.

the state. 5. Show where the Atlantic Deeper Waterway is being located. 6. Indicate the principal ocean steamship lines that go out from the Wilmington harbor. 7. Locate the Dismal Swamp Canal. 8. Make a map of the good roads in your neighborhood.

The principal products of the Commerce farms, the forests, the mines, the fisheries, and the factories of North

Carolina have been briefly described. Some of these products are consumed at home; and some of them are shipped to other states and other countries. Although the state produces nearly everything it needs, more than most states can produce, nevertheless there are some things that can be secured elsewhere



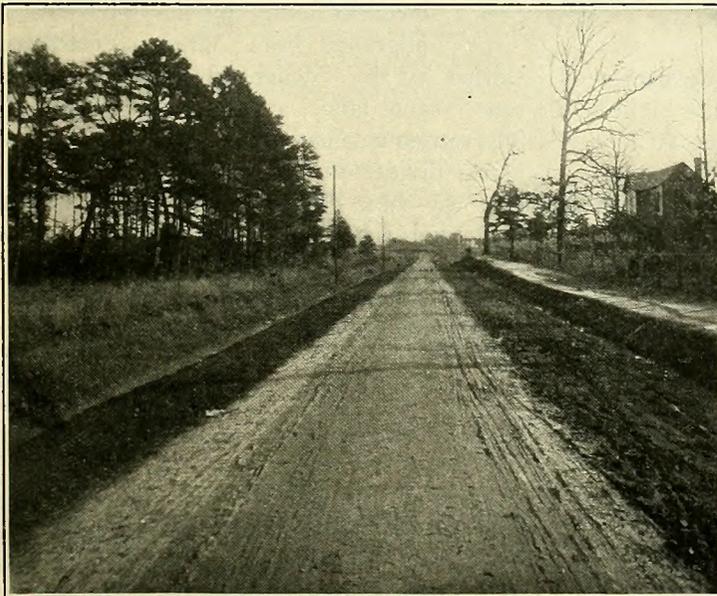
A railroad trestle where the Norfolk and Southern Railway crosses Albemarle Sound. Before the railroad was built across the sound the railroad trains were ferried across this sound.

and shipped in to advantage. In this business of buying, selling, shipping, and trading many people are engaged.

For convenience in this trade there must be good means of transportation. Railroads have been built connecting the various cities of the state with each other and with cities and ports in other states; waterways and harbors have been developed; and good roads have been constructed through every section.

Five great trunk line railroads, the Southern, the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Railroads Line, the Norfolk Southern, and the Norfolk and Western, and a number of branch railroads traverse the various sections. The total mileage of these railroads within the state is more than four thousand miles.

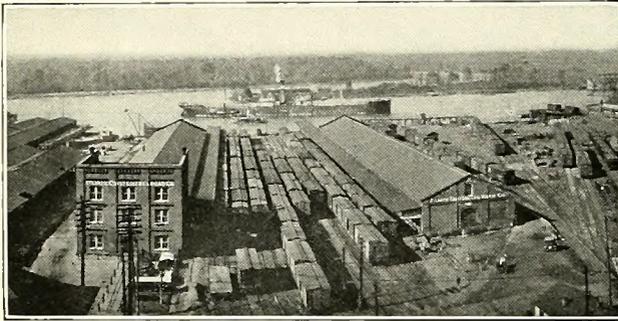
In addition to these railroads there are unusual transportation facilities by



A sand-clay road in the Up-Country.

water. More than 2500 miles of navigable water will be open to commerce when the Atlantic Deeper Waterway is completed. The Dismal Swamp Canal affords communication between Albemarle Sound and Norfolk. The Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, which has now become a part of the Atlantic Deeper Waterway, allows boats to pass without locks and at tide level.

Wilmington has the best harbor in the state. It is also the commercial metropolis and has steamship lines to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It ships large amounts of cotton to Liverpool and Bremen. Beaufort also



The docks at Wilmington.

has an excellent harbor, and a harbor of refuge is being developed in "the bight" of Cape Lookout, which has about 40 feet of water.

Some years ago the good roads movement began. The result to-day is that there is hardly a county that has not built up a system of good roads. These roads are of great value to all classes of people, both for business and pleasure.

1. Name the principal products that are shipped from your home town. 2. Make a list of the principal products that are brought in from other states and other countries to your home town. 3. Make a railroad map showing the railroads that pass through your home city. 4. Make a list of the products that are manufactured in your home city. 5. What products are shipped to other cities in the state?

6. What products are shipped to cities and places outside the state? 7. What goods are shipped into your home town? 8. What means of transportation are used in shipping goods from your home town?

#### XIV. CITIES AND TOWNS

1. What is the capital of the state? The largest city? The principal seaport? 2. In what county is Charlotte? Wilmington? Raleigh? Winston-Salem? Durham? Greensboro? Asheville? 3. How would you go by rail from your home to Raleigh? To Charlotte? To Wilmington? To Durham? To Winston-Salem? 4. Describe an imaginary business trip through three cities in the state. 5. Name the important cities in the Piedmont section. In the Mountains. In the Coastal Plain. 6. What cities are on the Fall Line? 7. On your outline map of the state locate the principal cities and towns.

#### XV. SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION

The earliest permanent settlements in North Carolina were made in the region just north of Albemarle Sound by immigrants from Virginia, attracted by the "delightful climate, magnificent bottom lands, and bountiful products." The settlements spread along the streams and across divides to other water courses, "with ever the same object in view, more bottom land and better bottom land." In time commerce with other colonies arose, and larger settlements grew where there were good harbors for the small vessels of that day.

As the water courses were the highways, the settlements at the confluence of two streams gradually grew to greater importance; as 1. On Newbern at the confluence of the Trent and Neuse; Waynesboro, where Little River joins the Neuse; Wilmington, where the Cape Fear and the Northeast Cape Fear come together; and Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, where the stream from which the town took its name unites with the Cape Fear River.

Some of the settlers in the hill country came up the streams from the east, and others entered North Carolina from Virginia and Pennsylvania, while a few came up the streams from South Carolina. They established themselves on the fertile prairies where they could find pasturage for their cattle, or along the streams whose banks abounded with game and whose waters teemed with fish.

Many of the settlements were made at good mill sites upon the streams, but the larger towns grew up on the roads connecting the mill-site settlements. One of the most important of these mill-site towns was Lincolnton. One of similar origin in the eastern part of the state is Rocky Mount.

The railroads of the state followed the uplands and ridges, often missing the more important towns. In this way old Waynesboro on the river has been deserted, and Goldsboro on the ridge near by, named for a railroad engineer, has grown to be the most important city of that section. Martinsburg or Guilford Court House, built originally on the old road leading from Virginia by Salisbury to Charlottesville in Mecklenburg County, was soon superseded by the village of Greensboro, now grown into a thriving city. Tally-Ho, a colonial village on the old stage road from Oxford to Hillsboro, has been deserted for the modern railway station of Stem. While such instances as these are numerous, many of the older towns have maintained their positions and have grown to prosperity, their very life compelling the railroads to go their way. Such a town is Charlotte, grown from a mill-site settlement to an important manufacturing town and railway center.

Among the towns first established on or near the coast were Bath, Edenton, Hertford, Nixonton, Newbern, Beauford (now Beaufort), Brunswick, and Wilmington. As settlements advanced up the larger streams, such towns as Halifax, Tarrburg (now Tarboro), Dobb's Court House (now Kinston), Cross Creek (now Fayetteville), and Sneedsboro (in Anson) came into existence near the heads of navigation on the various rivers.

The population of the state in 1910 was 2,206,287. Ten years before it was 1,893,810. Most of the inhabitants are white people of English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish, German, Swiss, French, and Dutch descent. Less than one third, about 31.6 per cent, is of African descent. The

negro population has been decreasing. In 1890 it was 34.7 per cent, and in 1900, 33 per cent of the total population. A remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Cherokees, still remain in possession of a large territory in the western part of the state; and a small body of half-breeds, sometimes called Croatans, occupy a portion of Robeson County.

If we examine the census tables showing the population of the state for the last sixty years, we shall see that the number of The rural people has been constantly in- population creasing from year to year. At the present time the largest number of people lives in rural communities, towns, and villages spread over the ninety-eight counties. The population of these counties varies greatly. In some, like Clay County, there are few villages and comparatively few people, while in Mecklenburg County, outside of the large city of Charlotte, there are a number of thriving towns and villages and a large rural population.

North Carolina has eighteen cities. Charlotte, the largest, has a population of nearly 40,000; Wilmington is the second city in size. During the last ten years all the cities of the state have been increasing in population at a very rapid rate.

1. In what region were the early settlements of North Carolina? 2. Why were they made here? 3. At what points on the rivers were Review ques- early settlements made? 4. From tions and what directions did the settlers of suggestions North Carolina come? 5. Mention a few of the oldest towns in the state. 6. What influence did railroads have on the settlement of the state?

7. What is the population of the state according to the latest census? 8. What has been the gain in population during the last ten years? 9. Of what descent are most of the people of the state? 10. How large a percentage of the population is of African descent? 11. Is the negro population increasing? 12. In what sections are Indians to be found? 13. Draw an outline map of the state and indicate upon it the location of the early settlements.

## XVI. CITIES AND TOWNS

Although the people of North Carolina dwell for the most part in the country, there has been for the last score of years a rapid increase in the number of people that live in cities and towns. The extensive development of the manufactures, the improvement of the railroads, and the building of good roads, have brought about a marked improvement in all the cities and towns, and have

**Favorable conditions for growth**

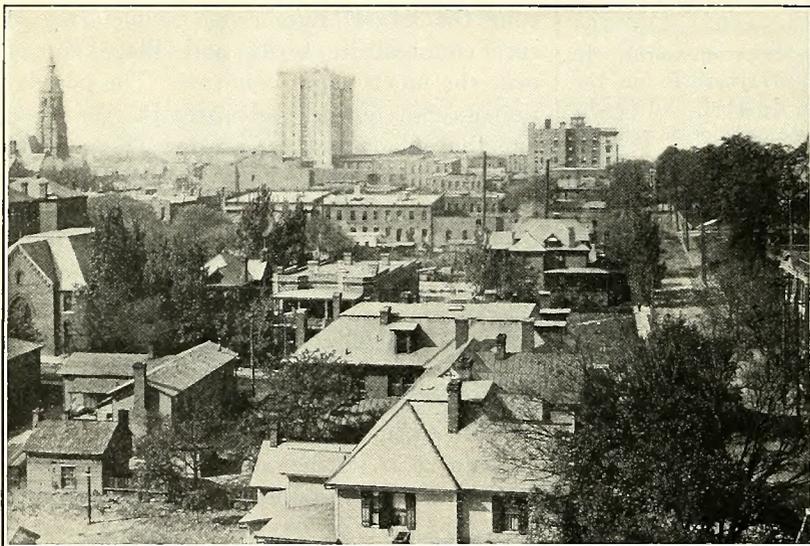
has been for the last score of years a rapid increase in the number of people that live in

natural divisions of the state, describing first the important cities of the Piedmont, second the important cities of the Mountains, and third the important cities of the Coastal Plain.

CHARLOTTE, the county-seat of Mecklenburg, is the largest city in North Carolina, and the most important commercial and manufacturing center in both the Carolinas. **Cities of the Piedmont**  
1. Charlotte

It is situated in the most densely populated part of the two states, and excellent macadam roads radiate in all directions from the city. It is an important cotton market, and has a greater variety of manufactures than any other city in the state. Its handsome public buildings, churches, schools, and homes, and its wide and well-kept streets make Charlotte one of the most attractive cities in the South.

Charlotte was for many years the center of an important gold and copper mining



View of Charlotte.

made it possible for this large increase in city population to be employed in successful industries, and to live in comfort.

There were, according to the census of 1910, three cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants, seven cities with population between 10,000 and 25,000, thirteen cities between 5000 and 10,000, twenty cities between 2500 and 5000, and four hundred and fourteen cities and towns in which the number of inhabitants varied up to 2500.

For convenience in study we shall classify these cities and towns according to the

ing district, and here was located a United States Mint, afterwards changed to an assay office. Charlotte is also an important educational center. Queen's College and Biddle University (colored) are located there.

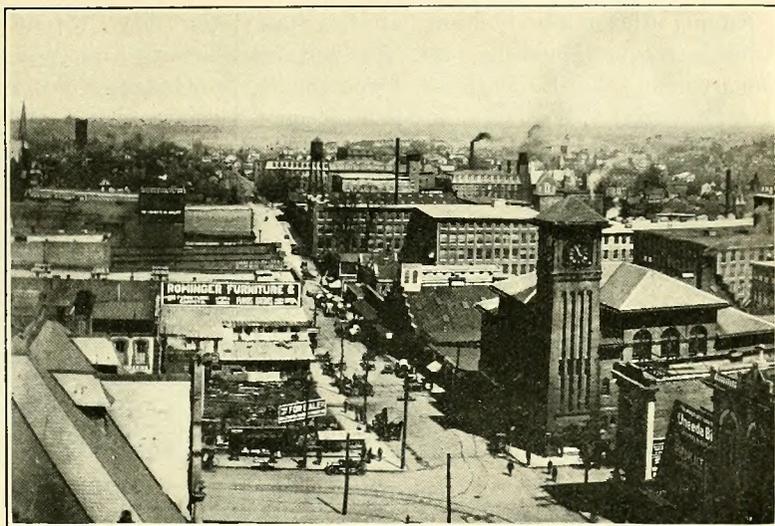
In the vicinity of Charlotte are GASTONIA, KINGS MOUNTAIN, ALBEMARLE, LINCOLNTON, and MONROE. Since these cities are near the center of the cotton belt, cotton manufacturing is extensive here and in the numerous other villages and towns in this vicinity. Iron manufacturing and the making of woolen goods is also carried on to a considerable extent. In WADESBORO, ROCKINGHAM, and HAMLET cotton manufacturing and lumbering are also im-

portant. Rockingham is located at the point where the Yadkin flows across the Fall Line.

WINSTON-SALEM, known as the Twin-City, is made up of the union of two

towns separated only by a street. Winston is the principal leaf tobacco market in North Carolina, and leads in the production of plug tobacco. Salem was founded by the Moravians in 1766, and Salem Academy and College, founded in 1802, is the oldest college for women in the South. Winston-Salem is the seat of a State Normal School for the training of colored teachers. It is a large manufacturing center for paper boxes, wagons, machinery, and cotton and woolen goods.

RALEIGH, the capital of the state, is situ-



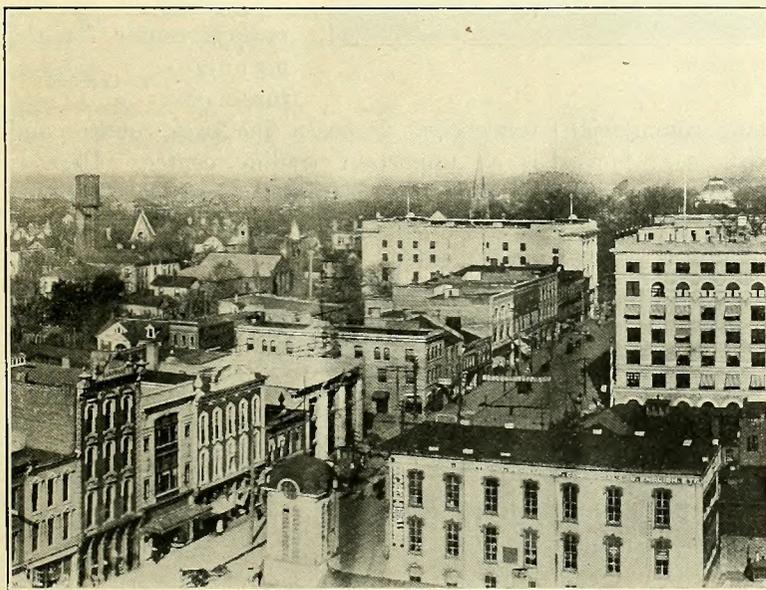
Winston-Salem.

ated on a gently rolling upland near the eastern border of the Piedmont.

The city is well shaded with oaks and maples and is sometimes called the City of Oaks.

The capitol, standing in the center of the city, is an imposing structure of excellent lines,

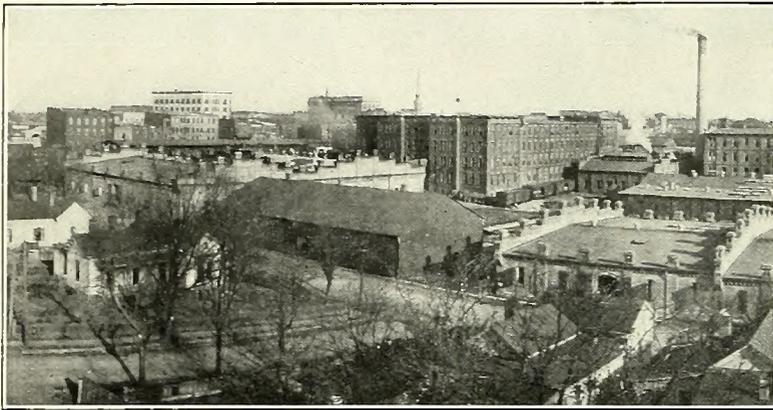
built of gneiss quarried in the northern part of the city. From the Capitol Square radiate the principal streets, named for the old colonial towns, Fayetteville, Halifax, Hillsboro, and Newbern. On the western side of the square stands a monument to the confederate dead; on the southern border is a statuary group to the women of the confederacy; other statues on the grounds are of Washington, Vance, Wyatt, McIver, and Ensign Worth Bagley.



Raleigh.

Among other public buildings are the State Administration Building, the Agricultural Department, the Educational Department, the Executive Mansion, the Penitentiary, the Hospital for the Insane, the Soldiers' Home, the Olivia Raney Library, the Municipal Building, the Wake County Courthouse, and the Federal Post Office.

Raleigh is a great educational center, having the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the State School for the Blind, the State School for the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb (colored), and private schools under religious control.



Durham.

Raleigh is also an important commercial and manufacturing city, with car shops, fertilizer factories, cotton and hosiery mills, important banking houses, and publishing houses. It is an important railroad center with railroads radiating to all parts of the state.

**4. Durham** DURHAM, founded and developed since the war between the states, has grown to be one of the wealthiest and most important cities in North Carolina, with its factories for the manufacture of cigarettes and smoking tobacco, its cotton mills and hosiery and knitting mills, its carriage and wagon factories, and its lumber trade. The public highways, beginning in

the city, extend throughout the county. Trinity College is located here.

GREENSBORO is an important railroad, commercial, and manufacturing center, with several large cotton mills, a carpet factory, furniture factories, flour mills, shoe factories, clothing factories, and lumber mills. At POMONA, near Greensboro, is one of the largest nurseries in the South, and here also are extensive tiling works. The State Normal and Industrial College for Women and the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for colored youths are both at Greensboro.

HIGH POINT manufactures furniture, coffins, buggies, chairs, trolley cars, cotton goods, and novelties. It is the second largest furniture center in the United States, and is sometimes called the Grand Rapids of the South.

CONCORD is an important center for the manufacture of cotton goods.

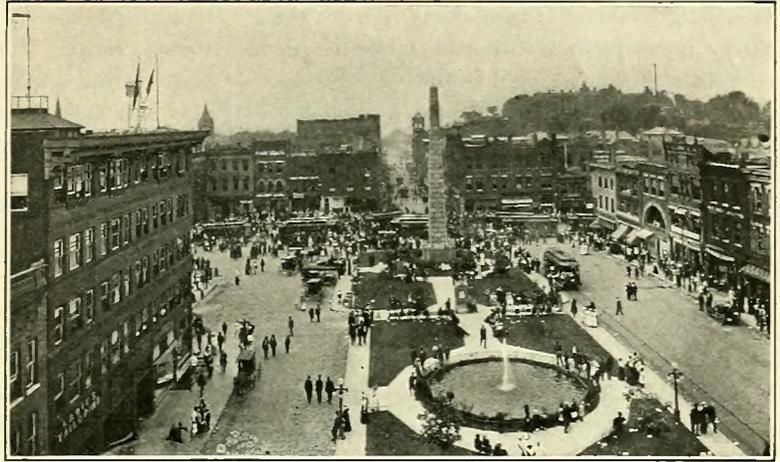
It has a fine back country and is an important trading center. Here is located the Stonewall Jackson Training School, the state reformatory for youthful delinquents.

SALISBURY, one of the oldest towns of the Up-Country, is in the finest farming section of the Piedmont, and is an important railroad, manufacturing, and commercial center. The Southern Railway shops are at SPENCER, a suburb two miles to the north of Salisbury, itself a thriving and important town.

In the northern part of the Piedmont section are SPRAY, REIDSVILLE, BURLINGTON, HENDERSON,

GRAHAM, and OXFORD. These cities are located in a fertile agricultural section for which they furnish convenient markets, distributing points, and trade centers of agricultural products and manufactured articles. These towns are busily engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, tobacco, and in canning and preserving. In the central part of the Piedmont, STATESVILLE, LEXINGTON, THOMASVILLE, HICKORY, MOORESVILLE, NEWTON, and SANFORD are located. Here the manufacture of cotton, furniture, wagons, and carriages is extensively carried on. Since the cotton belt is near and there is much hardwood timber in the vicinity raw material for these industries is easily obtained. In Moore County and in adjoining counties in the region of pine forests there are a number of noted health resorts, among which are SOUTHERN PINES and PINEHURST.

ASHEVILLE, the oldest and most important town of the mountain region, is situated on the French Broad River, and is the county seat of Buncombe county. It is noted for the purity of its air and the wild and romantic scenery of its surrounding region, making it



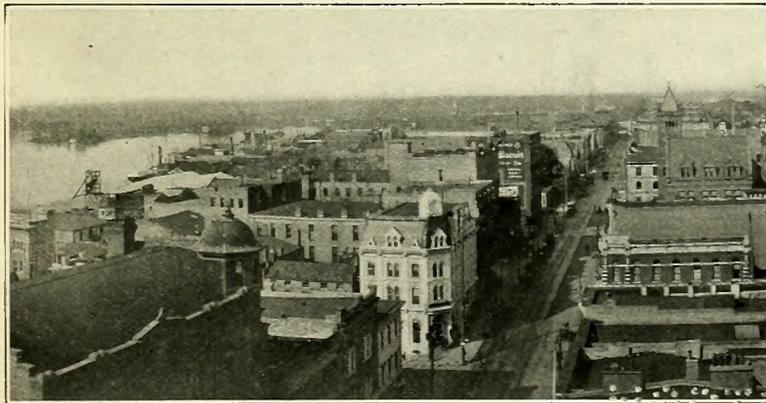
Pach Square, the center of the commercial life of Asheville.

a favorite resort, both in summer and winter, for invalids and tourists.

Asheville is the center of a large commerce, and carries on varied industries, among which are the preparation and shipment of leaf tobacco, meat packing, and the manufacture of cotton goods, flour, lumber, brick, and other articles.

HENDERSONVILLE and WAYNESVILLE are located in the midst of the mountains. The former is noted as a health resort and the latter carries on a considerable trade in lumber, and in raising and shipping medicinal plants.

In the mountain section there are a number of other towns and villages engaged in industries that depend upon the forests and the farms of the sections. At MOUNT AIRY and LENOIR on the eastern slope of the mountains there are woolen mills, planing mills, and tanneries.



Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, the largest and most important port in the state, and until recently the largest city,

is situated on the Cape Fear River about thirty miles from its mouth. The river up to this point is navigable for vessels drawing 18 to 20 feet of water, and lines of steamers connect the port with several Atlantic cities and with river towns as far up as Fayetteville. Important lines of railway give the city communication in six directions.

Wilmington carries on an extensive domestic and foreign trade. The annual cotton export trade of the city is valued at more than \$20,000,000. It also has a large export trade in lumber, fertilizers, and naval stores, and imports tropical fruits, molasses, and other products.

Wilmington is also a manufacturing center, producing lumber, cotton goods, turpentine, and other pine products, machinery, and fertilizers.

The city has many attractive homes, well-paved streets, extending in modern highways to all parts of New Hanover County. Interurban electric lines and steamers connect Wilmington with Wrightsville Beach and Carolina Beach, two well-known seaside resorts.

NEWBERN and WASHINGTON are the commercial centers of the Neuse and Pamlico sections, the lower valleys of and Washington these rivers being tributary to them. They have regular lines of sound and river steamers, and handle large quantities of lumber, truck, and fish. BELHAVEN, situated on an arm of Pamlico sound near the mouth of Pamlico River, is likewise busily engaged in these lines of trade.

FAYETTEVILLE, the county seat of Cumberland County and the commercial center of a wide area, is at the head of navigation on Cape Fear River, about 120 miles by water above Wilmington. This region was settled in the middle part of the eighteenth century by Scotch Highlanders, and Fayetteville soon became and long continued to be an important place. It was the colonial capital of North Carolina, and here in 1789 the state ratified the federal constitution.

Fayetteville is an important manufacturing center. It has large lumber mills and cotton and carriage factories, and here also is a state normal school for the training of colored teachers.

GOLDSBORO is the chief railroad center of the Lowlands, has an extensive commerce and large manufacturing interests, furniture factories, cotton mills, machine shops, rice mills, and oil mills. It is the center of a rich trucking region.

ELIZABETH CITY is near the entrance to the Dismal Swamp Canal through which boats pass from Albemarle Sound to Norfolk, and, with Edenton and Plymouth, it controls the commerce of the Albemarle section.

TARBORO and GREENVILLE, on Tar River, are in a rich agricultural section, Tarboro being at the head of navigation. At Greenville is situated the East Carolina Training School for Teachers. Greenville ranks fourth among the leaf tobacco markets of the state. WELDON, at the head of navigation on the Roanoke on the Fall Line, is an important market and railroad center.

KINSTON and WILSON are the second and third largest leaf tobacco markets in the state. They are also manufacturing towns. Wilson manufactures cigarettes, carriages, wagons, cotton goods, and cottonseed oil, and Kinston has many wood-working establishments. ROCKY MOUNT on the Tar River at the Fall Line, is also an important tobacco market, and a railroad and manufacturing center.

LUMBERTON, on the Lumber River, and LAURINBURG are important centers of trade in cotton, lumber, and agricultural products.

BEAUFORT and MOREHEAD CITY are situated on opposite sides of the Old Top Sail Inlet, a safe harbor at the entrance of which is Fort Macon. These are important coast towns. Beaufort is noted as a recreation center and both cities have an extensive fish and oyster trade.

1. What conditions favor the growth of cities in North Carolina? 2. How many cities of 25,000 population are there now in the state? **Review questions and suggestions**  
3. What cities are these? 4. What are the other important cities in the state? 5. What cities are near your home? 6. For what are they noted? 7. Name the largest cities in the Piedmont. 8. What other cities in the Piedmont can you mention? 9. Name the largest cities in the mountains. 10. For what are they noted? 11. Name the largest cities in the Coastal Plain. 12. For what are they noted?

13. Name in order of size the seven largest cities of the state. 14. On an outline map show the location of these cities. 15. Draw lines on the outline map to represent the railroads connecting these cities. 16. Locate your home city on the map. 17. Mention the points of interest to be seen in Raleigh. 18. Make a list of the important industries of the principal cities and give the sources from which the raw materials for these industries are obtained.

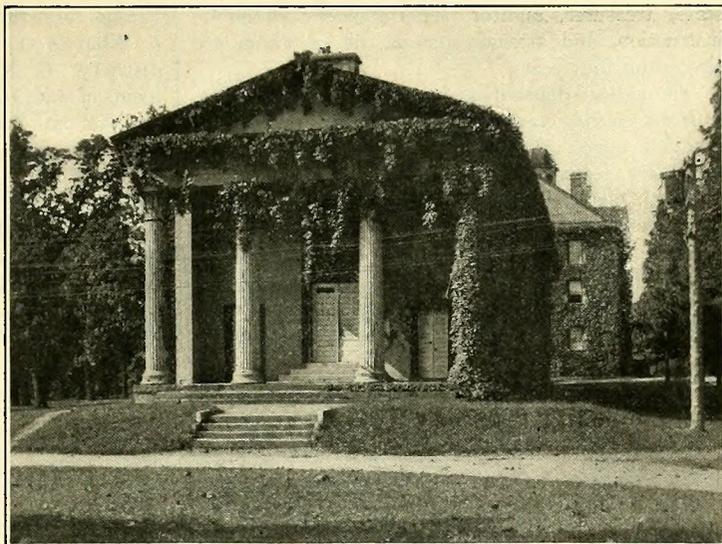
## XVII. EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is the head of the educational system of the state. The State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro was established for the training of young women. The state supports

### Education

a College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts at Raleigh, and a similar school for colored boys at Greensboro. At Greenville, Cullowhee, and Boone, North Carolina supports schools for the training of white teachers, and at Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, and Elizabeth City, schools for the training of negro teachers. A school for the deaf is maintained at Morganton and a school for the blind at Raleigh.

The state provides a four months' school for every



Smith Hall, University of North Carolina.

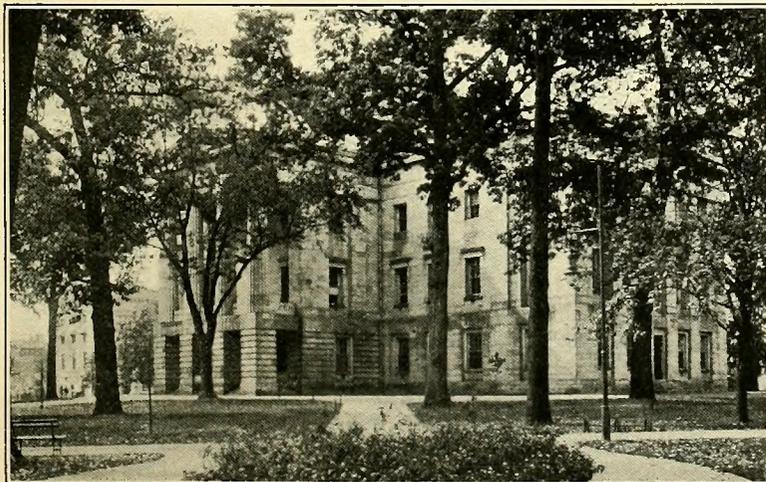
child and this is supplemented by a specially voted local tax. All the cities, most of the towns, and the more progressive rural communities have systems of public graded schools holding a nine months' session.

There are many denominational and private schools and colleges in the state, thirty-three being degree-granting institutions. Among the colleges may be mentioned Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson, Elon and Guilford. The education of young women is well cared for at Salem, Meredith, St. Mary's, Peace, Greensboro, Queens, and Flora MacDonald colleges.

Among the prominent schools for negroes are Shaw University, Biddle University, Livingstone College, and St. Augustine's School.

The three departments of the government are the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, which consists of a senate of fifty members and a house of representatives of one hundred and twenty members, all elected for a term of two years.

The executive department comprises a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of



The State Capitol, Raleigh.

state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, and attorney-general, all of whom are elected for four years.

The judicial department includes a supreme court, superior courts, courts of justice of the peace, and criminal courts. Judges of the supreme and superior courts are elected for eight years.

North Carolina has two senators and ten representatives in Congress, which gives the state twelve votes in the Electoral College.

1. What institution is head of the educational system of the state? 2. Where is this university located? 3. What other state educational insti-

tutions are there? 4. Where are they located? 5. What is the length of the school year in your district? 6. Name the three departmental Review questions of state government. 7. What are the two branches of the Legislative Department? 8. How many members in each branch? 9. What is the term of office of each member? 10. Who is the chief executive officer of the state? 11. What other officers are executive officers of the state? 12. Of what does the Judicial Department of the state consist? 13. How many representatives in Congress has the state? 14. How many senators?

COUNTIES, DATES OF ORGANIZATION, AREA, POPULATION, COUNTY SEAT, AND POPULATION

COUNTY	YEAR ORGANIZED	AREA	POPULATION		COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION	
			1910	1900		1910	1900
Alamance . . . . .	1849	492	28,712	25,665	Graham . . . . .	2,504	2,052
Alexander . . . . .	1847	289	11,592	10,960	Taylorsville . . . . .	662	413
Alleghany . . . . .	1859	224	7,745	7,759	Sparta . . . . .	199	501
Anson . . . . .	1749	556	25,465	21,870	Wadesboro . . . . .	2,376	1,546
Ashe . . . . .	1799	427	19,074	19,581	Jefferson . . . . .	184	230
Avery . . . . .	1911	—	—	—	Newland . . . . .	377	498
Beaufort . . . . .	1705	840	30,877	26,404	Washington . . . . .	6,211	4,842
Bertie . . . . .	1722	703	23,039	20,538	Windsor . . . . .	684	597
Bladen . . . . .	1734	1,004	18,006	17,677	Elizabethtown . . . . .	117	144
Brunswick . . . . .	1764	790	14,432	12,657	Southport . . . . .	1,484	1,336
Buncombe . . . . .	1791	639	49,798	44,288	Asheville . . . . .	18,762	14,694
Burke . . . . .	1777	534	21,408	17,699	Morganton . . . . .	2,712	1,938
Cabarrus . . . . .	1792	390	26,240	22,456	Concord . . . . .	8,715	7,910
Caldwell . . . . .	1841	512	20,579	15,694	Lenoir . . . . .	3,364	1,296
Camden . . . . .	1777	220	5,640	5,474	Camden . . . . .	—	—
Carteret . . . . .	1722	573	13,776	11,811	Beaufort . . . . .	2,483	2,195
Caswell . . . . .	1777	402	14,858	15,028	Yanceyville . . . . .	338	—
Catawba . . . . .	1842	408	27,918	22,133	Newton . . . . .	2,316	1,583
Chatham . . . . .	1770	696	22,635	23,912	Pittsboro . . . . .	502	424
Cherokee . . . . .	1839	454	14,136	11,860	Murphy . . . . .	977	604
Chowan . . . . .	1669	165	11,303	10,258	Edenton . . . . .	2,789	3,046
Clay . . . . .	1861	220	3,909	4,532	Hayesville . . . . .	98	142
Cleveland . . . . .	1841	488	29,494	25,078	Shelby . . . . .	3,127	1,874
Columbus . . . . .	1808	933	28,020	21,274	Whiteville . . . . .	1,368	634
Craven . . . . .	1712	660	25,594	24,160	Newbern . . . . .	9,961	9,090
Cumberland . . . . .	1754	1,013	35,284	29,249	Fayetteville . . . . .	7,045	4,670
Currituck . . . . .	1699	292	7,693	6,529	Currituck . . . . .	—	—
Dare . . . . .	1870	377	4,841	4,757	Manteo . . . . .	408	312
Davidson . . . . .	1822	569	29,404	23,403	Lexington . . . . .	4,163	1,234
Davie . . . . .	1836	258	13,394	12,115	Mocksville . . . . .	1,063	745
Duplin . . . . .	1749	783	25,442	22,405	Kenansville . . . . .	270	271
Durham . . . . .	1881	291	35,276	26,233	Durham . . . . .	18,241	6,679
Edgecombe . . . . .	1741	509	32,010	26,591	Tarboro . . . . .	4,129	2,499
Forsyth . . . . .	1849	376	47,311	35,261	Winston-Salem . . . . .	22,700	13,650
Franklin . . . . .	1778	468	24,692	25,116	Louisburg . . . . .	1,775	1,178
Gaston . . . . .	1846	371	37,063	27,903	Gastonia . . . . .	5,759	4,610
Gates . . . . .	1778	359	10,455	10,413	Gatesville . . . . .	203	200
Graham . . . . .	1872	298	4,749	4,343	Robbinsville . . . . .	122	—
Granville . . . . .	1746	503	25,102	23,263	Oxford . . . . .	3,018	2,059
Greene . . . . .	1783	252	13,083	12,038	Snow Hill . . . . .	450	405
Guilford . . . . .	1771	691	60,497	39,074	Greensboro . . . . .	15,895	10,035
Halifax . . . . .	1758	676	37,646	30,793	Halifax . . . . .	314	306
Harnett . . . . .	1855	595	22,174	15,988	Lillington . . . . .	380	65

COUNTIES, ETC. — *Continued*

COUNTY	YEAR ORGAN- IZED	AREA	POPULATION		COUNTY SEAT	POPULATION	
			1910	1900		1910	1900
Haywood	1808	546	21,020	16,222	Waynesville	2,008	1,307
Henderson	1838	358	16,262	14,104	Hendersonville	2,818	1,917
Hertford	1759	341	15,436	14,294	Winton	624	688
Hoke <sup>1</sup>	1911	—	—	—	Raeford	580	—
Hyde	1729	617	8,840	9,278	Swanquarter	185	—
Iredell	1788	588	34,315	29,064	Statesville	4,599	3,141
Jackson	1851	494	12,998	11,853	Webster	—	—
Johnston	1746	694	41,401	32,250	Smithfield	1,347	764
Jones	1778	417	8,721	8,226	Trenton	331	338
Lee	1908	261	11,376	—	Sanford	2,282	1,044
Lenoir	1791	397	22,769	18,639	Kinston	6,995	4,106
Lincoln	1778	299	17,132	15,498	Lincolnton	2,413	828
McDowell	1842	443	13,538	12,567	Marion	1,519	1,116
Macon	1828	513	12,191	12,104	Franklin	379	335
Madison	1851	436	20,132	20,644	Marshall	802	337
Martin	1774	438	17,797	15,383	Williamston	1,574	912
Mecklenburg	1762	597	67,031	55,268	Charlotte	34,014	18,091
Mitchell	1861	371	17,245	15,221	Bakersville	416	511
Montgomery	1778	498	14,967	14,197	Troy	1,055	878
Moore	1784	639	17,010	23,622	Carthage	863	605
Nash	1777	586	33,727	25,478	Nashville	750	479
New Hanover	1729	216	32,037	25,785	Wilmington	25,748	20,976
Northampton	1741	504	22,323	21,150	Jackson	527	441
Onslow	1734	743	14,125	11,940	Jacksonville	505	309
Orange	1752	390	15,064	14,690	Hillsboro	857	707
Pamlico	1871	350	9,966	8,045	Bayboro	370	292
Pasquotank	1669	223	16,693	13,660	Elizabeth City	8,412	6,348
Pender	1875	815	15,471	13,381	Burgaw	956	387
Perquimans	1669	252	11,054	10,091	Hertford	1,841	1,382
Person	1791	396	17,356	16,685	Roxboro	1,425	1,021
Pitt	1760	627	36,340	30,889	Greenville	4,101	2,565
Polk	1855	251	7,640	7,004	Columbus	122	334
Randolph	1778	803	29,491	28,232	Ashboro	1,865	992
Richmond	1779	521	19,673	15,855	Rockingham	2,155	1,507
Robeson	1786	1,051	51,945	40,371	Lumberton	2,230	849
Rockingham	1785	579	36,442	33,163	Wentworth	—	—
Rowan	1753	489	37,521	31,066	Salisbury	7,153	6,277
Rutherford	1778	544	28,385	25,101	Rutherfordton	1,062	880
Sampson	1784	922	29,982	26,380	Clinton	1,101	958
Scotland	1900	349	15,363	12,553	Laurinburg	2,322	1,334
Stanly	1841	416	19,909	15,220	Albemarle	2,116	1,382
Stokes	1789	480	20,151	19,866	Danbury	—	—
Surry	1771	520	29,705	25,515	Dobson	360	327
Swain	1871	553	10,403	8,401	Bryson	612	417
Transylvania	1861	379	7,191	6,620	Brevard	919	584
Tyrrell	1729	390	5,219	4,980	Columbia	848	382
Union	1842	565	33,277	27,156	Monroe	4,082	2,427
Vance	1881	279	19,425	16,684	Henderson	4,503	3,746
Wake	1771	845	63,229	54,626	Raleigh	19,218	13,643
Warren	1778	425	20,266	19,151	Warrenton	807	836
Washington	1799	327	11,062	10,608	Plymouth	2,165	1,011
Watauga	1849	342	13,556	13,417	Boone	179	155
Wayne	1779	615	35,698	31,356	Goldsboro	6,107	5,877
Wilkes	1777	735	30,282	26,872	Wilkesboro	799	635
Wilson	1855	384	28,269	23,596	Wilson	6,717	3,525
Yadkin	1850	324	15,428	14,083	Yadkinville	432	292
Yancey	1833	298	12,072	11,464	Burnsville	422	207

<sup>1</sup> Population included in Cumberland and Robeson Counties.

NOTES REGARDING CHANGES IN BOUNDARIES, ETC.

COUNTIES

ALLEGHANY. — Parts of Wilkes, Ashe, and Surry annexed in 1871, 1872, and 1875, respectively.  
 ASHE. — Part annexed to Alleghany in 1872.  
 BEAUFORT. — Parts annexed to Pamlico in 1874 and 1875.  
 BLADEN. — Parts annexed to Columbus and Cumberland in 1873 and 1874, respectively.  
 BRUNSWICK. — Parts annexed to Columbus in 1876 and 1877.  
 CARTERET. — Part of Craven annexed between 1880 and 1890.  
 CHATHAM. — Part taken to form part of Lee in 1908. (See also note in next column.)  
 CHEROKEE. — Part taken to form Graham in 1872.  
 CLAY. — Part of Macon annexed in 1872.  
 COLUMBUS. — Part of Bladen annexed in 1873 and parts of Brunswick annexed in 1876 and 1877.  
 CRAVEN. — Part taken to form Pamlico in 1872 and part annexed to Carteret between 1880 and 1890.  
 CUMBERLAND. — Part of Bladen annexed in 1874.  
 DAVIDSON. — Part annexed to Forsyth between 1880 and 1890.  
 DURHAM. — Organized from parts of Orange and Wake in 1881.  
 FORSYTH. — Part of Davidson annexed between 1880 and 1890.  
 FRANKLIN. — Parts of Granville annexed in 1873 and 1875; part taken to form part of Vance in 1881.  
 GRAHAM. — Organized from part of Cherokee in 1872.  
 GRANVILLE. — Parts annexed to Franklin in 1873 and 1875.  
 JACKSON. — Part taken to form part of Swain in 1871.  
 LEE. — Organized from parts of Chatham and Moore in 1908. (See also note in next column.)  
 MACON. — Part taken to form part of Swain in 1871 and part annexed to Clay in 1872.  
 MITCHELL. — Part of Yancey annexed in 1872.  
 MOORE. — Part taken to form part of Lee in 1908. (See also note below.)

NEW HANOVER. — Part annexed to Sampson in 1872 and part taken to form Pender in 1875.  
 ORANGE. — Part taken to form part of Durham in 1881.  
 PAMLICO. — Organized from part of Craven in 1872 and parts of Beaufort annexed in 1874 and 1875.  
 PENDER. — Organized from part of New Hanover in 1875.  
 RICHMOND. — Part taken to form Scotland in 1900.  
 SAMPSON. — Part of New Hanover annexed in 1872.  
 SCOTLAND. — Organized from part of Richmond in 1900.  
 SURRY. — Part annexed to Alleghany in 1875.  
 SWAIN. — Organized from parts of Jackson and Macon in 1871.  
 VANCE. — Organized from parts of Franklin, Granville, and Warren in 1881.  
 WAKE. — Part taken to form part of Durham in 1881.  
 WARREN. — Part taken to form part of Vance in 1881.  
 WILKES. — Part annexed to Alleghany in 1871.  
 YANCEY. — Part annexed to Mitchell in 1872.  
 NOTE. — *Chatham, Lee, and Moore Counties combined.* — Total population: 1910, 51,021; 1900, 47,534; increase, 1900-1910, 3,487; per cent of increase, 7.3. Rural population — 1910, 51,021; same territory in 1900, 47,534; per cent of increase, 7.3. Rural population — 1900, 47,534.

INCORPORATED PLACES

ASHEVILLE. — Part of Asheville township (including Montford town) annexed in 1905.  
 CHARLOTTE. — Part of Township 1 annexed in 1907.  
 DURHAM. — Part of Durham township (North Durham and Trinity Park towns) annexed in 1901.  
 FAYETTEVILLE. — Part of Cross Creek township annexed in 1908.  
 NEWBERN. — Part of Township 8 annexed in 1907.  
 RALEIGH. — Part of Raleigh township annexed in 1907.  
 TARBORO. — Part of Township 1 (Farrar town) annexed in 1909.

POPULATION OF THE LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS

CITY OR TOWN	1915 <sup>1</sup>	1910	1900	CITY OR TOWN	1915	1910	1900
CHARLOTTE . . . . .	37,951	34,014	18,910	Spray . . . . .	6,000	580	
WILMINGTON . . . . .	27,781	25,748	20,976	Gastonia . . . . .	5,759	4,610	
WINSTON-SALEM . . . . .	29,034	22,700	13,650	Reidsville . . . . .	4,828	3,262	
RALEIGH . . . . .	19,833	19,218	13,643	Burlington . . . . .	4,808	3,692	
ASHEVILLE . . . . .	20,157	18,762	14,694	Statesville . . . . .	4,599	3,141	
DURHAM . . . . .	22,863	18,241	6,679	Henderson . . . . .	4,503	3,746	
GREENSBORO . . . . .	18,391	15,895	10,035	Lexington . . . . .	4,163	1,234	
NEWBERN . . . . .	10,281	9,961	9,090	Tarboro . . . . .	4,129	2,499	
HIGH POINT . . . . .	11,810	9,525	4,163	Greenville . . . . .	4,101	2,565	
CONCORD . . . . .	9,056	8,715	7,910	Monroe . . . . .	4,082	2,427	
ELIZABETH CITY . . . . .	9,292	8,412	6,348	Thomasville . . . . .	3,877	751	
ROCKY MOUNT . . . . .	10,855	8,051	2,937	Mount Airy . . . . .	3,844	2,680	
Salisbury . . . . .		7,153	6,277	Hickory . . . . .	3,716	2,535	
Fayetteville . . . . .		7,045	4,670	Mooresville . . . . .	3,400	1,533	
Kinston . . . . .		6,995	4,106	Lenoir . . . . .	3,364	1,296	
Wilson . . . . .		6,717	3,525	Shelby . . . . .	3,127	1,874	
Washington . . . . .		6,211	4,842	Oxford . . . . .	3,018	2,059	
Goldsboro . . . . .		6,107	5,877	Belhaven . . . . .	2,863	383	

<sup>1</sup> Census estimate.

POPULATION, ETC. — *Continued*

CITY OR TOWN	1915	1910	1900	CITY OR TOWN	1915	1910	1900
Hendersonville		2,818	1,917	Bessemer City		1,529	1,100
Edenton		2,789	3,046	Marion		1,519	1,116
Morganton		2,712	1,938	Southport		1,484	1,336
Graham		2,504	2,052	Wake Forest		1,443	823
Beaufort		2,483	2,195	Clayton		1,441	754
Lincolnton		2,413	828	Roxboro		1,425	1,021
Wadesboro		2,376	1,546	Canton		1,393	230
Laurinburg		2,322	1,334	Whiteville		1,368	634
Newton		2,316	1,583	Smithfield		1,347	764
Sanford		2,282	1,044	Maxton		1,321	935
Lumberton		2,230	849	Spring Hope		1,246	666
Kings Mountain		2,218	2,062	Chadbourn		1,242	243
Hamlet		2,173	639	Belmont		1,176	145
Plymouth		2,165	1,011	Enfield		1,167	361
Rockingham		2,155	1,507	Gibsonville		1,162	521
Albemarle		2,116	1,382	Cherryville		1,153	1,008
Morehead City		2,039	1,379	Littleton		1,152	—
Waynesville		2,008	1,307	Chapel Hill		1,149	1,099
Weldon		1,999	1,433	Kernersville		1,128	652
Randleman		1,950	2,190	Leaksville		1,127	688
Spencer		1,915	—	Clinton		1,101	958
North Wilkesboro		1,902	918	Red Springs		1,089	858
Caroleen		1,892	1,706	Mount Olive		1,071	617
Asheboro		1,865	992	Dallas		1,065	514
Henrietta		1,856	1,250	Mocksville		1,063	745
Hertford		1,841	1,382	Rutherfordton		1,062	880
Dunn		1,823	1,072	Davidson		1,056	904
Louisburg		1,775	1,178	Troy		1,055	878
Scotland Neck		1,726	1,348	Madison		1,033	813
Roanoke Rapids		1,670	1,009	Ramseur		1,022	769
Forest City		1,592	1,090	La Grange		1,007	853
Williamston		1,574	912				











NORTH CAROLINIANA  
RESTRICTED

917.56  
C653n

1  
NORTH CAROLINIANA

Cobb

North Carolina supplement, Tarr  
and McMurry's New geographies

DATE	ISSUED TO

917.56  
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